The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.5 0

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail.....$8 00
do six months, do.....4 00
do three months, do.....2 00
Weekly Post, per year.....2 00
do in Clubs of five or over 1 50

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at all time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club*; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only*.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa

THE POET'S PARENTHESES.

BY A COUNTRY PARSON.

Now seated to commence my work—
(My dear will you hang up this pork?
Yes love)—the thoughts begin to flow,
In strains poetic all aglow—
(My dear, now would you be so good
As to bring in two sticks of wood?)—
With pen in hand, up toward the sky
I turn a longing, wistful eye,
While 'fore me flit fantastic shapes—
(O, Pa! the hens are at the grapes.
Plague take the hens!)—My ravished ear
Drinks in sweet sounds, and floating near,
Such soft, melodious notes arise,
And such unearthly harmonies—
(Bless me! that child will spill my ink)—
And by yon streamlet's flowery brink
Methinks I see an elfin-dance,
And fairy shapes t'ward me advance—
(My love, I wish you'd stop those boys;
I cannot write with such a noise)—
Forsooth, this must be fairy land;
The elves come near me, hand in hand;
They call me—(There, I thought he'd fall.
Now, goodness! just stop that squall)—I
And to their call I thus reply:
Yes, I would join your company,
And trip with you, and spend the hours
In reveling among the flowers.
With you in Fairy land would dwell—
(Crash! crash! there goes a bowl or plate;
I must resign me to my fate.
My dear, yes—coming)—Muse farwell!

$15,000,000 Saved by Stratagem.

The Versailles Government secured the funds in the public offices in Paris by an an ingenious stratagem. These funds which amounted to $15,000,000, in specie, bonds and bank bills, were placed in a wagon used for conveying bread and potatoes from the Charity Hospital to the Almhouse at Issy. The evening before attempting to pass the vehicle through the Issy gate a similar one was sent by the hospital manager by way of trial, and to disarm suspicion. The guard allowed it to pass, while, at the same time, the driver secured a pass for the next day written in the usual unofficial style of the Commune: "Open the gate, even if there are orders to keep it closed." Next day the wagon, containing the treasure hidden under sacks of potatoes and loaves of bread, arrived at the same gate, and was stopped, despite the written order. The guard who gave the pass was away, and his successor would not respect it. In virtue of his right of inspection, he proceeded to open the door of the wagon and having overturned some of his sacks, was about to remove those which covered the treasure, when a lieutenant who commanded the post arrived, and called out, "I know all about that cart; let it pass." The guard let go the sacks, closed the door, and the vehicle passed out. In an hour and a half later the $15,000,000 was safe in Versailles. The same evening the Commune learned all, and proclaimed that they were robbed. They sent orders to Issy to arrest the manager of the hospital, but he had followed the millions which he had helped to secure.

A Brave Woman and a Smart Dog.

The Boston Herald states that a lady living on Broadway, near the corner of Beacon street, Chelsea, was in her chamber changing her dress, on Wednesday in the forenoon, when she heard a step in the dining room below. A large Newfoundland dog, that had been lying on the floor in her room, apparently asleep, started up at the sound and went down stairs. As soon as he reached the lower floor he gave an angry bark that meant business. The lady hurried on a dress and went down, when she saw a man, an ill-looking fellow, who had just taken hold of a valise in the front hall, and at the same time had been seized by the dog, who had him firmly by the arm. On the lady's demanding of the fellow why he was there, he told her gruffly to call off her dog. She glanced at the table in the dining room and saw that the silver had disappeared, and said to the man, "Not until you have produced my silver." After an attempted denial the fellow produced a handful of spoons and forks from his pocket, and again told the lady to call off the dog. "Not until you have put back the rest of the silver," said the lady. He reluctantly pulled the rest of the silver from another pocket. The lady took off the dog, and ordered the fellow to walk slowly out of the front door, and he willingly obeyed, evidently very much impressed by his interview with the lady and her dog. The lady was entirely alone in the house, and she managed the affair so well, with the aid of her dog, that she only has occasion to regret that she could not give an alarm and secure the thief.

The Envelope Nuisance.

An envelope containing a letter written by one who has the small-pox may communicate the dreadful disease, a man's heart may sink within him, if, while struggling to get a foothold in the world, he calls at the postoffice for a letter, and is handed one with a lawyer's address printed on one corner. Respectable lawyers do not need to publish their vocation in order to get business. But of all the inconsiderate, ruthless, foolish, hypocritical, dangerous, and cruel devices, none exceeds that of sending letters with a black border around them—"mourning envelopes." Scarcely a reader but will confess to an undefinable uneasiness, if not an actual shock, to be kept up until the letter is opened, and the name at the bottom deciphered. The very sending of a mourning letter to any one is a barbarity, a brutality, a hypocricy and a lie. True grief detests display; the deeper the sorrow, the more intense is the desire to shun observation, to shrink within itself, to shut out all creation.—Balt. Sun.

SUSAN LIPPE; OR THE LAWSUIT

"I tell you what it is, gal," said old Mr. Lippe to his daughter Susan, "I'm determined never to hev a edicated feller for my son-in-law; that's a fixed fact."

"But, father," said Susan, "education don't make or unmake a man any more than riches do. It's the soul, the principle' that constitutes a man."

"Wery true, Susan," rejoined daddy Lippe, "and I've found precious little principle in college bred fellers. I tell you that I've got along well enough, and allus made my mark." As the old man said this his eye roved out of the window over his broad and well improved homestead with a glint of self-satisfaction.

Susan's father was no exception to men of his class, who, when they imbibe an idea, are pig-headed in their adherence to it. Susan understood this trait of her father's and letting the argument drop, relapsed into silence.

While old Mr. Lippe entertained such notions of letters, and, by the way, was always taking pains to inform everybody concerning them, he had deviated somewhat with respect to his only child, Susan, who had improved the advantages bestowed by an excellent public school, situated in Stanhope, a small village adjoining her father's farm. Her mind, too, being naturally of a studious cast, she had stored it with an unusually large amount of information, which displayed itself in a refined conversation and well bred vivacity of manners. To these graces of the intellect, was combined a beautiful person, and, as a matter of consequence, her hand was the coveted prize of more than one young man in the neighborhood.

To the blandishments of the sterner sex, however, Susan turned a deaf ear. The young Stanhopers loved her father's broad acres full as well as they did his daughter, who, with the quick instinct of a woman, penetrated the shallowness of their protestations of love. Besides, there was a young lawyer who had entered suit for her heart, and won his case, while teaching school a short time previous to his admission to the bar. It would have been singular if the daughter of obstinate Lippe had not been equally obstinate in the constancy of her affection for Henry Coverdale, her letigitious lover.

Of this attachment, however, daddy Lippe was blissfully ignorant. He had never seen young Coverdale, and that young gentlemen being well aware of the antipathies of his contemplated father-in-law towards schoolmasters and their ilk, prudently refrained from visiting Susan at her home. The accommodations of the house of a maternal aunt of Susan's, in Stanhope, were vouchsafed them, her uncle, the harness maker, rather liking, than otherwise, their clandestine visits. In this way the lovers managed to keep the fire on the altar of their hearts fanned to a bright flame. The impatient Coverdale desired to bring his suit to an issue, but the dutiful Susan would not consent to an elopement. With the hope of modifying her sire's views on the subject of education, she had introduced the theme, with what success is recorded above.

The night, after family prayers, quite an animated colloquy took place between Susan's parents. The door of Susan's chamber being ajar, she became an innocent listener to the conversation, which, as it concerned herself alone, proved rather interesting. Mother Lippe was in Susan's secret, and favored it with all her might.

"Now, old man," said she, as that functionary was covering up the fire, the last thing before going to bed, "its downright mean in you to oppose Susan's ijees about larning. I'm sot not to hev any ignorant scalawag rooting round arter my darter."

"I rule this roost," responded daddy Lippe.

"And I'll make the roost for you," rejoined the dame. "Times ain't now what they was when we was youngsters. Just think of mating Susan to Mat. Awl; or yet to Chris. Gabby, the shoemaker, who has about as much of an ijee of books as a hog has of meetin.'"

"There's no mite of use argufying about it, old woman; I'm sot."

"And so am I," replied the irate dame; "And we'll see who'll sit to the most purpose. If Susan can't marry the kind of a man she wants to, she can stay at home, and that's the end of it."

With this clincher Mother Lippe turned her face to the wall, and refused to say another word.

In the meantime, Henry Coverdale was gradually winning his way to eminence. As a speaker, he stood head and shoulders above any of the young men, his associates at the bar. The results of his efforts also began to flow in upon him in a golden stream. Yet, still he remained a bachelor, though many wondered. Still there were no signs of old Mr. Lippe relaxing in the least from his views on "education."

However things were destined to shape themselves entirely different to what a mere observer might reasonably hope to expect.

This grew out of Coverdale's love for Susan, which now assumed the cast of impatience.

One day a young man in homespun garb presented himself at the house of old Mr. Lippe, and inquired if he wanted to hire a hand on the farm.

The old farmer eyed him for some moments, and finding him remarkably well favored and knit together, said:

"Where are you from?"

"I live at Monroe, when at home," replied the young man.

"Raised on a farm?"

"Yes, sir."

"About how much do you want a month?"

"Whatever you think is right."

"You'll never get along in the world, unless you drive a better bargain than that," said Mr. Lippe. "But I'll tell you what I'll do. You shall work a month for twenty dollars, and after that, if we suit one another, we'll bargain for a year.

"Agreed," said the young man, and was forthwith installed as hired hand.

As the reader guesses, the hand was none other than Henry Coverdale, who had commenced to put into operation a plan to gain the old man's consent to his union with Susan.

Time wagged along. Old Lippe was mightily pleased with his hired hand, and often praised him to the woman folk. Indeed, he looked with a degree of complacency on his attentions to Susan, which began to be marked, and Coverdale was o the point of popping the question, when a circumstance happened as follows:

The farm of Mr. Lippe was a part of a tract, the title of which had formerly been in dispute, though it was in deed and in equity his. Just at this time one of those land sharks that infest the country raked up a worthless claim, and entered suit for possession.

This proceeding was so obviously absurd and rascally, that Mr. Lippe merely laughed at it, although at the advice of his hired hand he appeared at court to refute the claim; supposing, however, that his bare word would be all sufficient to dispose of the scoundrel of a land shark. His hired hand also concluded to lose the day and go with him, in order, he said, "to see what a judge and court were like."

Old Mrs. Lippe and Susan accompanied them for the purpose of making some purchases, as they could get better bargains in the county town than in Stanhope.

The conversation of the family had placed Henry Coverdale in full possession of the facts in the case, and he had manifested such an interest in the affair, and appeared to be so anxious as to the result, that the old man was not astonished at seeing him enter the bar and take a chair by his side. He noticed, also, that his dame and Susan were among the spectators in the court-room.

The case was called, and the lawyer for the plaintiff arose and made out so plausible a statement that it enraged the old man dreadfully, so much that he could scarceiy contain himself until the lawyer concluded.

The moment he sat down the old man sprang to his feet.

"See here," exclaimed he. "Here are deeds, and every man in this court room knows me well enough to know that I never got them by rascality, or claimed more than was justly mine."

"All this may be true," replied the judge, "but the court demands legal proof, relative to the points at issue, I presume you have an attorney, Mr. Lippe?"

"Never said aword to a single one. I never thought it worth while," said the old man, perfectly aghast at the turn matters were taking.

At this stage Lippe's hired hand rose to his feet.

"May it please the court, I will undertake the case for Mr. Lippe," said he.

"A pretty case you'll make of it," said the old man. "You can plow corn a wonderful sight better.

"I assure Mr. Lippe that Mr Coverdale is perfectly competent to the task," said the judge, who was well acquainted with the young lawyer, and who, though ignorant of his present relations, fancied he smelt a joke in the actions of the parties.

"Mebbe your honor is right," said Mr. Lippe; "but a plagne take me, if you don't find him a likely sight better farm hand than lawyer."

A general titter ran around the bar.

The suit proceeded. The young attorney having previously mastered the whole ground, entered into its merits with such force and clearness as astonished even the court. But how shall we paint the surprise of old Mr. Lippe! It took him by storm. At every word of the young lawyer he seemed to distend with astonishment, until his amazement was something so ridiculously appalling as to convulse the entire audience with laughter. Peal after peal resounded, and even the fat sides of the judge, forgetting their gravity, seemed ready to shake pieces with merriment.

"Who, who, who are you?" at last gasped the old man.

"Sit down, Mr. Lippe," said Coverdale. "I am attending to the case." Then stooping he whispered in his ear; "I am trying to earn Susan."

"She's yours," shouted the old man regardless of the bystanders, or the court, which having now an inkling of the matter, gave a loose rein to their jubilant feelings. How Susan felt, however, can be better imagined than described. She blushed like one of her mother's peonies, and hastily hid her face in her veil.

When the merriment had subsided and old Mr. Lippe had secured his equanimity, the happy attorney proceeded, and finally made so clear a case for his involuntarily client, as caused the judge to dismiss the suit. The old man left the court in triumph, and with his hired hand, proceeded forthwith to the clerk's office, where a license was procured. The judge gave the court a short recess and united the happy pair in the bonds of matrimony.

Since that event, Mr. Lippe has changed his views on educational matters. The other day as Judge Coverdale was leaving home to take his seat in Congress, he said to his grandson:

"Lippe Coverdale, get your lessons well, and who knows but what you'll go to Congress too.

"Who knows!" exclaimed the happy Susan.

Mount Vesuvius.

A Boston gentleman spent the night of April 9th on the Summit of Mount Vesuvius while that volcano was in a state of eruption. He describes the crater as having three throats, so to speak, which were dissimilar in their action. One was very violent in its action, and through the night, at longer or shorter intervals, it was terrific, and consisted in tremendous and sudden explosions infinitely louder than those of the heaviest artillery, accompanied by the eruption to the height of betwen 100 200 feet of immense volleys of glowing stones and red-hot cinders, which spread into magnificent bouquets of great brilliancy. Subterranean rumblings sometimes preceded the explosions, which shook the mountain to its base. From the second throat flowed a copious, compressed volume of smoke and flame, as from a furnace, and with no noise except that of the constant roaring of the flames. The third throat threw out volumes of black smoke and great bouquets of glowing cinders; but with much less violence than either of the other two and was accompanied with a great blowing noise, very much like that of an ascending rocket of vast proportions. During all this time the flow of lava was great and continuous.

How they Eat Hash in Arkansas.

An exchange says: Thers is an energy in the keeping of boarding houses in Arkansas quite unknown to the North. The proprietor of a private hostelry in a town of the State, having heard frequent complaints from his boarders about the regular recurrence of hash, prepared himself to crush the rebellious spirit. At the next morning meal he placed two revolvers beside his plate, and remarked. "Whoever says he doesn't like hash lies." He then began distributing hash, and no man declined it.

UNPUBLISHED POEM BY ALICE CARY.

[To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.]

The following is a copy of an autograph poem by the late Alice Cary, which I have in my possession, and which is not published, I think, in the collection of her verse. It was written about 1850, at Mount Healthy, Ohio, where she then lived. Yours, M.

THE BETROTHED.

I have acted as they have bid me, he said that he was blest,
And the sweet seal of betrothal on my forehead has been prest:
But my heart gave back no echo to the rapture of his bliss,
And the hand he clasped so fondly was less tremulous than his.

They praise his lordly beauty, and I know that he is fair.
Oh, I always loved the color of his sunny eyes and hair!
And though my bosom may have held a happier heart than now,
I have told him that I love him, and I must not break the vow.

He called me the fair lady of a castle o'er the seas,
And I thought about a cottage nestled in among the trees;
And when my cheek beneath his lip burned not, nor turned aside,
I thought how once a lighter kiss had left it crimson-dyed.

What care I for the windharps breathing low among the vines,
I better love the swinging of the sleety mountain pines;
And to track the timid rabbit in the snow shower, as I list,
Than to ride his coal black hunter with the hawk upon my wrist.

And I fain would give the grandeur of the oaken-shadowed lawns,
And the dimly-stretching forest where the red roe leads her fawns,
To gather the thistle and the fennel's yellow bloom,
Where frowning turrets cover not the path with gorgeous gloom.

Let them wreath the bridal roses with my tresses as they may,
There are phantoms in my bosom that can not keep away;
To my heart, as to a banquet, they are crowding, pale and dread,
But I told him that I loved him, and it cannot be unsaid.

In the Bath—An Adventure in Washington City.

Don Piatt says the latest story that is going the rounds in Washington is told of one of the second-joints, as the secretaries were called to distinguish them from the high-joints. This was an elegant youth, rather slender and tall, whose talk began and ended in one short sentence which said, "Aw, I beg y'r pardon," which drawled out has a very pleasing result, and is being generally imitated, by our free-born youths of America about Washington.

It seems that this sprig of English nobility was invited to pass some days at the country house of a wealthy American, and late at night before retiring concluded to take "a bath, you know," and so directed by a servant he found his way to the bath-room, and turning on the warm water was soon enjoying at full length the delicious sense of an entire relaxation of his aristocratic person and repose of his aristocratic intellect.

Unfortunately the daughter of the house also concluded to take a dip in the tub, and not knowing what their illustrious guest had done to himself, undressed in her room, ran hurriedly along the hall for fear of meeting some one, and darting into the bath-room closed and locked the door. What was her consternation to see a head raise languidly from the tub, and a voice exclaim:

"Aw, I beg pawdon."

She screamed a scream—I indulge in no exaggeration when I say that that girl screamed a scream of the first magnitude, and then she screamed another scream as, in her confusion she turned the key in the wrong direction, and so did not open the door. Between each scream the languid voice exclaimed:

"Aw, I beg pawdon."

After sixteen screams, any one of which would have rivalled a locomotive's, she succeeded in opening the door, and fell fainting in the arms of her frightened papa. So soon as *pater familias* could relieve himself of his nude daughter, he stuck his paternal head into the bath room and wanted to know what in h—l was the matter. All he could get in reply was:

"Aw, I beg pawdon."

John Wesley's First Sermon in America.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

The Brunswick Appeal says that a number of Methodist divines, together with some friends, proceeded recently to St. Simon's Island, to visit and have photographed the venerable live oak under the umbrageous branches of which John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, preached his first sermon in America. It is probable that the picture will be engraved on steel and offered for sale.

The live oak referred to is a magnificent one, and has cast its shadow upon many a lively group in the flush times of St. Simon's, the Farmers Club House, to which all the islanders were accustomed to resort on one day of every week, having stood in immediate proximity. For its own sake, as well as for its social history, the tree should be photographed, for there is nothing approaching it on the Atlantic coast.

But we never before heard that this monarch of the forest had a religious history. The Church of Frederica, established by Charles Wesley, not John, was originally located, and still stands—a portion of its original timbers beingyet incorporated with the oftimes renewed buildings—in a beautiful grove of live oaks, some half mile or more in the rear of the town, or the site once occupied by the town, nothing of which remains but a few brick tabby ruins.

John Wesley, the great founder of Methodism, was occasionally at the Frederica settlement, aiding in the work of his brother—which, unfortunately was not a very successful one—but his "first sermon in America" was not preached in St. Smon's. His first religious ministrations in this country were delivered in Tybee, on the arrival of the immigrant ship that bore him hither, and consisted of thanksgiving to God for the safe deliverance of himself and fellow passengers, having landed for the special purpose. This was in February, 1736. The party then came up the river, and John Wesley's "first sermon in America," according to his own private journal, was preached in the Court-house in Savannah on Sunday, 7th March, 1736, the text being the epistle for the day, the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians.

We do not desire to spoil a handsome little photograph speculation, but this is history.

VARIETIES.

EDWIN BOOTH, it is said, rehearses before a looking glass the length of his room.

JULIA TYLER (Mrs. W. Spencer) daughter of ex-President John Tyler, died at Genesee, New York, on the 8th instant.

AT a wedding reception, recently, given in New York, over a thousand red and white camelias were used in the decoration of the rooms.

ABOUT the correct thing for opera cloaks this year, will be white silk tissue, striped with white satin, and with a deep hood trimmed with a quilling of white satin ribbon.

AN Irish dentist, desirous of being elected coroner of Wexford, heads his appeal to his constituents with the appropriate and graceful motto: "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together!"

MISS ESTHER JOHNSTONE, a young English woman, connected with the German ambulance service, who died recently at Chylonssur-Marne, France, was buried with military honors by the Prussians.

THE plan of renting houses by auction has been opposed by some of the real estate and house agents in Chicago, and the results thus far, it is said, have been very satisfactory to both landlords and tenants.

THE London Times says there is no truth in the report widely circulated in England that the late Duke of Wellington bequeath to Prince Authur's casket to be opened when the latter should become of age.

"WHAT makes your cows so cross?" asked an old lady of her milkman. "My cows cross! What do you mean, madam?" "Why, as your milk is always sour, I thought the cows must be a cross lot!"

A CURIOUS and lamentable slander suit has just been tried in Oswego County, the parties to which were a Methodist minister and an Episcopal clergyman, the latter being the plaintiff and blind. The jury awarded the plaintiff $800 damages.

AN Illinois man who had his watch stolen from his pocket, and advertised that the thief must return it if he would avoid trouble, received before 11 o'clock on the same day three watches, and a letter promising a fourth if he would send $25 and ask no questions.

A GOOD way to get sick, is to go shopping every day in the week, eat ice cream and cakes for dinner, drink strong tea for supper to strengthen the nerves, and fret the balance of the time because you haven't sufficient means to buy all the fancy goods displayed.

THE war against hoops is renewed this year. With long dresses, they are not worn, but only a bustle. With short walking-dresses a small hoop, sixty-five inches at the base, with a curved back, forming a small bustle, is in order.

THE prettiest bathing dress of the year is of white merino, trimmed with scarlet braid. The tight-fitting jacket has short sleeves, looped with bows of red braid. A scarlet sash and scarlet ruche round the neck complete the costume.

THE newest thing in the mantle line is a short sack, with or without sleeves, and a cape, forming in effect a double cape. Fine black cashmere, richly embroidered in black and white, is the favorite material. Open or flowing sleeves are in much better taste than close ones.

THEY tried to lay down some concrete pavements, in Providence, R. I., the other day, but from the ingenious way in which the thing was done, the citizens carried off most of the stuff on their boots, to the manifest injury of carpets, and the encouragement of numerous prospective law suits.

PERHAPS it was carrying a good principle a little too far when a poor man, with a large family, was fined $36 in Massachusetts town the other day because he drove a lame horse six miles in search of employment, that he might clothe and feed his children.

THE St. Paul Press says of the wild strawberry in Minnesota: "So profuse was this native production of strawberries on what is called the Pembina mountain, that the cart wheels crushing the berries as they revolved were fairly red with this wild vintage of the plains, and left long crimson trails, as of blood, behind them."

THE New England manufacturers are again troubled by an insufficient supply of water, and are anticipating a serious interruption during the summer months. The snow and spring rains appear to have had very little effect upon the lower springs, and, should the approaching summer be as dry as was the last, manufacturers will be obliged to depend entirely upon their steam power.

SOME weeks since an eight-year-old son of J. W. Clarson of Kenosha, Wisconsin, went to the depot to meet his father, who was expected from Chicago, Mr. Clarson did not come, but the little boy saw a coffin containing the body of a lady taken from the train; his lively imagination pictured the dead body of his father in the coffin, and he hurried home to state his fears to his mother. The mother did all she could to convince the boy to the contrary, but his nerves had received such a shock that he could not recover, and he died April 30.

IT is claimed that the dastardly vitriol assault inflicted on Mrs. Wellman, at Stoughton, Mass., recently, was on account of an officer having been allowed to remain in the store where she was employed to watch a liquor shop, the proprietor of which had recently been convicted of being a common seller. The men made a mistake in the person, supposing it was Mrs. Ames, owner of the store, whom they assaulted. It is very doubtful if she recovers the use of her eyes.

MISS Deborah Bates was married to a Mr. Joy. A local editor gave the following first rate notice:

"No more D. Bates; dissolved in Joy,
A bride has found a home,
With pleasures now without alloy,
And other Joys to come."

UNDER the new Michigan liquor law, if a man who has been drinking does injury to a person or to property, the saloon-keeper is held liable for all the damage, and the person from whom he rents his saloon can also be held. If a saloon-keeper is convicted of selling liquors, his lease of any place where it was sold is declared forfeited, although he may have just come into possession. If the wife of a drunkard or a drinking man can prove that she or the family has been damaged through such sale, she can recover.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Diversity of Farm Products—Land Plaster—The Cattle Disease—Hints to Farmers and Gardners.

DIVERSITY OF FARM PRODUCTIONS.

Without dwelling at any considerable length on the folly of confining farm labors to the productions of single crops, we have often urged our readers to so divide and diversify their labor as to produce everything for their own consumption, and to sell as much of the surplus as they could find a market for. In so doing they take care of No. One first, and what little they sell is clear profit. Again the returns to a farming community are always greater where it offers a variety of productions for sale, then when it has but a single crop to dispose of. It is folly to sell largely of butter and cheese, and buy wheat, corn, &c., for home use. What is made by one hand is lost by the other. The true maxim of successful farming is to sell all you can and buy as little as possible. Keep what money you get hold of.—Chautauqua (N. Y.) Farmer.

LAND PLASTER.

There is a too large and ignorant use of plaster on land. Money is often squandered in its purchase, because the soil to which it is applied does not need it. In some character of soils where there seems to be a marked deficiency of those mineral substances which the sulphate of lime supplies, it *does pay* remarkably well. But it would be wisdom for farmers not to buy largely until they have learned, by experiments made, that their land really needs plaster.

There is one use of plaster, however, to which our attention has been called, which we would like farmers to try. It is this: Where barnyard manure is applied to the hill of corn (by throwing a forkful in and covering slightly with soil and then dropping the seed) it has been found that a handful of plaster thrown on the manure has caused the benefit produced by the manure to be much greater. The reason of it has been attributed to the plaster hastening the entire decomposition of the manure and making all its fertilizing properties available for use to the growing crop.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Gen. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, as we learn from a Washington dispatch, will soon issue an elegant quarto volume on cattle disease. It will contain, in addition to his report to Congress on this subject, others upon pleuro pneumonia, on the effects of smut and other fungous growths, upon forage, the splenic fever of cattle, the pathological, the anatomy of the respiratory organs, miscroscope examinations on cryptogamic growths in fluids, of diseased animals, and the statistical history of the Texas cattle disease. The reports will be illustrated by numerous chromo lithograph micro photographs, copper plate and wood engravings, the work of the best artists, from originals prepared in the office of the Surgeon General of the United States.

PREVENTION OF THE WIRE WORM.

Two years ago I had a piece of land, that I planted to corn. On one part of the field I put a small quantity of hog manure in each hill, made an indentation through the manure with the heel of my boot, and in it dropped the corn. On the other part I did not do this. The part so applied was not molested by the worm—the other was badly. Last year I treated all my corn in this manner and had no trouble from the worm. Now, my belief is that corn treated in this manner is proof against the destructiveness of this pest. If it was not this, what was it? J. M.

RADISHES.

The radish ought to grow in every garden, and to be found on every farmer's table. It is one of those few things that are indispensable in every well regulated family, for it is healthful, as well as palatable.

The radish likes a deep, light, rich soil. Its perfections depend upon its rapid growth. If it grows slowly, it is apt to be tough and stringy. Give it a warm and rich soil, therefore, and force it ahead by stimulating manures. It is a good plan to sow a little in the rows with beet and carrot seed. It comes up and marks the rows distinctly before the main crops gets up so that the weeding can proceed. The radishes will be fit to pull before the carrots or beets need the room, and do not interfere with those crops. In this way, sowing thinly, you can have enough for the family through the season.

They have a way on Long Island of sowing radish seed broad-cast and harrowing it in sometimes, varying the practice by sowing rows a foot apart, using about five pounds of seed to the acre. The crop comes off ready for the market in season to set out early cabbages, thus getting two very profitable crops the same season.

For table use, radishes ought to be sown at different times for a succession. We think the Early Long Scarlet the most desirable. If put into a rich, warm soil, a sandy loam; it grows smooth and of first rate quality.

CELERY.

The old fashioned way of cultivating celery in trenches dug deep with the spade has been abandoned by the market gardeners and is now considered a useless expense. It is found to do much better grown on the surface, making a quicker and a greater growth, on which the quality so much depends, and the labor of digging the trenches is saved. We hope, therefore, it will be found more easy to grow it, and that it will come into more common use.

Celery does best in a deep rich loam. If the land is not sufficiently rich, apply old and well rotted manure. It may be sown from the 20th of June to the first of August, or even later, according to the object in view. Planted about the middle of July, it would be large enough to "blanch" by the middle of October, and be ready to use about the 1st of November. It has always been regarded as an expensive and troublesome plant to raise, but it is a great luxury.

THE Queen of Demaark, determined to put a stop to feminine extravagance, is said to drive out in a calico suit. But how about the trimmings? They often cost more than the dress.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, May 15, 1871.

We have received a number of letters from Democrats in the western part of the State, who were deluded into raising clubs for *The Paper*, weekly, upon the representations of a certain party here that it was all right, asking after the whereabouts of that concern, and the probability of their getting their money back. We can assure these victims of misplaced confidence that they have been swindled and will never get their money back.

Half a dozen negroes and the same number of white men had a fight the other day in North Carolina. Three white men were arrested for being concerned in it, under the Ku Klux law, but proved an *alibi* before the United States Commissoner. Notwithstanding this, they were held to bail for a trial, by the sapient Dogberry, who not only holds that a man is to be considered guilty until he proves himself innocent, but even afterward.

Professor Kirchoff has been demonstrating the fact that the sun consists of a vast solid liquid nucleus, heated to a temperature of perfect whiteness. According to his theory the various planetary bodies at one time consisted of a vast mass of vapor, which has gradually solidified into a hard substance. The geological proof that the earth was once in a state of fusion, is advanced in the support of the theory. It is comforting to know, however, that the machinery of the universe works with such precision that there is no danger of the sun "slopping over."

We are once more to have a "loyal" redivivus. Secretary Boutwell intends to introduce the loyal test oath invented during the war, into every branch of the Treasury Department. One would naturally suppose that the day of Radical oaths, which required party fealty, was about over, but the following letter indicates something different:

Treasury Department, }
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1871. }

Major Geo. H. Elliott, Engineer Secretary Light-house Board.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, requesting the Department to designate the classes of persons who should be required to take an oath before entering upon their official duties, I have to inform you that this Department construes the law of July 2, 1862, to require that *all* persons *employed or appointed* under the Government take and subscribe the oath prescribed thereby. It is the desire of the Department that the nomination of all persons, except *mechanics* and *laborers, employed* or *appointed* under the supervision of the Light-house Board be submitted to the Department for its action.

I am, very respectfully,
[Signed.] Geo. S. Boutwell, Secy.

The Philadelphia *Press* has found a tenable objection to Democratic success in Philadelphia, in this that "the next municipal campaign is to be fought by the Democrats upon the issue of *economy in expenditures and against a further increase of the city's debt.*" The *Press* is certain of this because a Democratic Senator introduced a bill into Senate "which provides 'that it shall not be lawful' to increase the funded debt of the city beyond fifty millions." The *Press* as to Philadelphia, and the Radical leaders generally, as to the whole country, thinks this sort of a policy should be defeated, and will spare no effort to see that the people *are not* relieved from taxation. Says the *Press*. "There exists, it is true, an apprehension that public money is being needlessly expended, and that the finances have not been properly managed, but it is altogether in *our own* party, and will be corrected within the party." We commend the honesty of our cotemporary in admitting that the Radical party is wholly responsible for this enormous debt, and trust that he will not try to back out of his assertion hereafter. But as to his promise that the abuse being confined wholly to the Radical party, it will reform it, we would warn the people not to repose any such confidence. The men who squandered the people's money so lavishly will continue to do so as long as they remain in office. The only way to stop the abuse is to vote them out.

A TERRIBLE ALTERNATIVE.

Among the more recent Ku Klux outrages in North Carolina we find the following. A colored preacher was most wantonly and unwarrantably interfered with down there by the following threatening and anonymous note:

"*Rev. and Dear Sir*: You must either quit preaching or quit stealing hogs.
K. K. K.

Immediately upon receiving this atrocious document the Reverend gentlemen telegraphed copies of it to the *Tribune* and President Grant. In view of this unlawful interference with the theological labors and the commercial transactions of the colored divine, we think everybody will admit that the Ku Klux ought to be put down. Men who will not admit the right to join the congenial occupations of preaching the Gospel and stealing hogs, are manifestly unfit to enjoy the advantages of the best government in the world. It may be that neither of these occupations followed alone, are sufficient to support the victim of Ku Klux hatred. No wonder Grant issued his proclamation. The Ku Klux ought to be suppressed at all hazards, since they will not allow preaching and hog stealing to go together.

ANTI-CORRUPTION.

On Wednesday night our German fellow citizens assembled at Turner Hall and after some deliberation adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That as the Germans have shown their unity in the last demonstration, and as they now feel that they are very strong in numbers, and as all Germans know that in whatever party now rules in any part of the land there is corruption, and as organizations have been effected in other cities, the Germans of Pittsburgh now form themselves into a party, the object of which is to fight against corruption wherever found.

This general cry against monstrous corruption in National, State and Municipal government has been raised during the last ten years, and since the Radical party has been in power. No sooner do we find the unscrupulous leaders of that party at the head of affairs, than the people begin to groan under the burdens of taxation, and are boldly robbed by the most open and flagitious practices of corruption.

In every department of government these abuses are to be found. In thus demanding a reform, our German friends simply enroll themselves under the Democratic banner. We presume that the authors of this resolution meant something by it, and as it is true that the Republican leaders have had full control of the country for ten years, during which these gigantic corruptions have overrun the land, it is only doing the authors of the resolution justice to say that at the Radical leaders this charge is leveled.

The State government of Pennsylvania and the municipal governments of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county have been uninterruptedly in the hands of the Republican managers for the last ten years, during which corruption has grown up and flourished without let or hindrance. Every promise to reform abuses has been systematically broken, and it now remains to be seen whether those of our citizens who pronounce against it, will stultify themselves by again voting into power the very men of whose corruptions and abuses they so bitterly complain, or whether they will act with that part of the community who are in favor of a government of limited constitutional powers, honest and economical expenditures and the strictest personal accountability of every officer from the President down, to the people.

The abuses and corruptions in the management of affairs in Pennsylvania and Allegheny county and the city of Pittsburgh, are perhaps not nearly so great as they are in other places where the Radical leaders have full and undisputed sway, but they are so glaring as to compel a large and influential body of our citizens to assemble, independent of party affiliations, and protest against them. And yet, before twenty-four hours have gone by, the managers of the Ring will approach the leading men of this movement and undertake to buy them with cheap promises of reform in the future. It remains to be seen whether men who realize the abuses that are heaped upon them will be cajoled into again electing to power the very men who nurse corruption, with mere promises that are less binding than dicers' oaths.

CONNECTICUT.

The Radical Legislature has consumated the iniquity of counting Governor English out of his election. After opening a number of ballot boxes and finding that a further investigation would demonstrate the fact that Jewell was defeated by some hundreds, they sent to New York for a most notorious character named "The" Allen, a wretch who is ready to do any thing for hire, who soon got them out of their difficulties. For so much per head, he got men to make affidavits that they had voted for Jewell at such and such localities. A large number of these were imported perjurers from New York.

Notwithstanding this whole proceeding was in open violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Connecticut, the Radical Legislature declared that Jewell was elected Governor. It is altogether probable that the matter will now be carried into the Supreme Court by proceedings upon a writ of *quo warranto*, where it will be judicially determined who is legally elected Governor. If this infamous outrage of the Radical Legislature goes unrebuked, elections had as well be abolished at once, since the voice of the people is no longer respected.

WESTERN DEMOCRACY.

The Altoona *Sun* says:

The result of our last gubernational convention convinced everybody that the Democracy of the Western part of the State were more fit to conduct a campaign than their brethern of the East. This opinion yet prevails to a very great extent, and as the best men in the West will be in the coming convention we hope to see a disposition manifested to give them a very large share of its sayings and doings. The West is fully bound that the Democracy shall win this time.

The result of the last election certainly demonstrated the fact that the Democracy of the Western end of the State were better organized and more efficient than in the East. This will doubtless be appreciated in the coming State Convention, but whether entrusted with the leaderships of the campaign this fall or not, there will not be manifested any spirit of discontent or factions opposition on the part of the Western Democracy, at whatever decision may be arrived at. We are all too much interested in success, to be diverted by personal preferences or risk engendering bitterness between the friends of candidates. There must be no recrimination upon the mistakes of the past, but an honest, earnest determination to make the future yield the fruits of a solid and lasting triumph.

THE TREATY.

We have hitherto forborne comments upon the reports concerning the Treaty agreed upon by the Joint High Commission, preferring to await the appearance of the authentic document. Now that it has been published, it will no doubt become the theme of a great deal of wrangling and embittered discussion.

By far the greatest political significance attaches to the first seventeen articles of the Treaty, which have exclusive reference to the settlements of the Alabama and similar claims as well as laying down the rules of international law for the government of the contracting parties. Without discussing at this time the exact justice of the case, we cannot but think that the United States government is placed somewhat at a disadvantage in the proposed adjustment. The past conduct of Great Britain, in permitting the fitting out of armed vessels in her ports to operate against the commerce of the United States, is totally ignored, and the rule of international law, as laid down seems to be binding upon the latter power alone.

The rules to be observed in deciding matters submitted to the Commissions and Arbitrators provided for, are as follows:

First—The American government is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe intended to cruise or carry on war against any power, and with diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessels having been specially adapted, in whole or in part within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms: or for recruiting men.

Thirdly—To exercise diligence in its own ports and waters and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

While perhaps no one will object to the spirit of this definition of the rule of international law, its limitation to one of the treaty powers cannot be otherwise than open to serious objections. In the first article of the treaty [Her Majesty's Commissioners desire to express in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports and for depredations committed by them.

Had the three rules laid down in the IV Article been recognized as to the law governing the Alabama claims, to us the matter would seem to be of easy and satisfactory solution. But immediately following these rules laid down for observance of the United States we see that Her British Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of the principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claim mentioned in Article I arose, but that Her Majesty's government, in order to evince her desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and making satisfactory provisions for future aggressions in deciding questions between the two governments arising out of claims, the arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act on the principles set forth in the rules, and the high contracting parties agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and bring them to the knowledge of other maratime powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

Now if we take the two as going together and determining all the claims, at issue, what pecuniary interests of the United States or her citizens are to be furthered by the adoption of the treaty? Will not the Alabama claims be more than offset by those arising in behalf of Great Britain under the one-sided definition, and growing out of the late European war? Consequently, while the principle of the settlement may be right, its operations in view of the past cannot but work the utter negation of the claims of American citizens against Great Britain, and for all purposes the treaty would have been better had the past been ignored, and a mere rule of action for the future been laid down; for the result will be that if the British claims do not exceed they will at least equal those of America, so that in the end the money indemnity will be adjusted by the respective governments paying to their injured citizens the amounts awarded, the impartial court of award being the only advantage arising to either country, in this regard, under the stipulations and terms of the treaty.

At the same time, there is another view to be taken of this matter. What is a hundred millions of dollars compared with the awful possibilities of a war between the two governments, which in all human probability would entail the sacrifice of a million of lives, and the expenditure of thousands of millions of collars, for each recurring war of modern times is more and more expensive, as well as destructive of human life. These latter considerations should weigh with the Senate and the British Cabinet in finally determining the ratification of the treaty.

As to the other questions passed upon by the Commission, serious objections are not likely to arise. The settlement of the fishery question, while it may not suit the rival fishermen, at least has the merit of being fair to both parties and places them upon an equal footing in every respect.

So far as the question of reciprocal trade is concerned, and the free navigation of waters that are not owned in common, we do not see that either power possesses an undue advantage over the other. The disputed San Juan Boundary is to be finally submitted to the Emperor of Germany, and as national pride more than anything else is concerned in its precise location, it is to be hoped that we have now reached its solution. Under all circumstances "let us have peace," while at the same time national honor can be maintained.

We take the following in regard to Senator Wallace from the Philadelphia *Age* and heartly endorse every word of it:

The Clearfield *Republican*, referring to the great ability displayed by Mr. Wallace, in the Senate, advocates his return to that body, if he will accept the nomination for it, this this fall. The people of the district will, we hope, settle the matter with their Representatives so that the rest of the State shall not lose the benefit of his public services. The Democratic ascendency in the Senate has been made an honor to the party, a bulwark to this city, and a benefit to the whole Commonwealth. This all honest men of both parties feel and acknowledge; and to no man in that body is more credit due than to Speaker Wallace, whose firmness, integrity and fairness in his official function, and fidelity to principles as a Democratic member entitle him to the highest praise—and he receives it. He has won "golden opinions from all sorts of men," and displayed an ability that would adorn any station to which his district or the State may summon him.

A correspondent, who says he has a vote, and is neither a Democrat nor Republican, wants to know our view on the Tariff question. This political "what is it?" had better settle himself down to a little pious reading before e approaches that question. If he will then call around, we will afford him an opportunity to read the files of The Post for the past twenty-five years, during which time that question was discussed with great ability. He will also find the latest official enunciation of the Democratic party on the Tariff, in the resolutions of the National Convention in New York, in July, 1868—after which he might recreate with Horace Greeley on Protection, and the Parsee letters on Free Trade. After he has mastered the subject, perhaps he can tell us which party will have the pleasure of receiving his vote.

When Reverdy Johnston after many dineings and wineings, concluded a treaty with England upon the Alabama claims there was to be no arbitration in the matter, yet it was rejected by the Senate. Now after two years delay, the united wisdom of the two countries agree to five arbitrators, which is certified to by the greatest chucklehead of the age, Grant, to be all right.

BEWARE OF GEARY.

Cameron and the Dictator—Simon Says Wig-Wag.

Donn Piatt says the moment the treaty agreed upon by the Commission was submitted to the President, his Highness telegraphed Cameron who reported promptly, when an interview, about as follows, took place:

President (smoking) says, slowly and between puffs—I sent for you, Senator Cameron.

Camern—Yes, Mr. President, I came immediately. There is hell to pay in my State with this man Geary, and I ought to be at home. But, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it is my duty to consult with you, so I had only time to put a clean shirt and a few blank commissions in my valise, and hurry on. What do you think of this treaty?

President—Pretty fair, I guess (puff, puff,); don't know (puff, puff,); will send it in (puff, puff,) and let you Senators work it (puff) out (puff.)

Simon—If the Yankees get all they want in the fisheries, and the western men the free navigation of the St. Lawrence—and we have a pretty plump sum paid for the Alabama Claims and a few apologies, I rather think we ought to be satisfied. but they must not touch our duties—to lower the duty on coal one cent would lose us Pennsylvania. We'll lose Pennsylvania anyway, if we don't crush out that ass, Geary. He's giving us a deal of trouble. Now, Mr. President, I have a few friends of yours and mine here to be provided for, and if you just knock 'em in to those offices, Geary's a dead cock in the pit, and we can count on Pennsylvania all the time.

President—How (puff, puff) about Sumner? (puff.)

Simon—I don't know, and I don't care—nobody cares for Sumner—he's collapsed long ago. But, Mr. President, as I was saying, this Geary must be crushed, and our friends provided for. Now, here, I have thought the thing over, and if you can make way—

President—(smoking with great vigor)—How about this question of neutrality?

Simon (in a rage)—I don't know; how the devil should I know? The Commission has not consulted me, and I'm devilish glad I was not consulted. I have as much as I can do keeping the party together in Pennsylvania. And that is of more importance, I can tell you, than any question between England and this country. If the Democrats carry Pennsylvania, good-bye, John—that's all; and this Geary—

President—Did you buy that Morgan colt you were talking about last winter?

Simon—Yes, I did, and have had him in training for two months, now. He can make his mile in 2:40, or I am a sinner. So soon as he is well trained, I want to present him to you as a token of Pennsylvania's personal regard.

President—Umph; what is he worth?

Simon—Two thousand, if a cent.

President—Who are the people you want appointed?

Simon—Here they are, Mr. President—every man a loyal man, and a friend of yours—every one of them was the first to nominate you for the Presidency, and will be the last to leave you as long as there is a cent in the Treasury.

And here ended the famous consultation on foreign affairs with the illustrious successor of Senator Sumner.

LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, May 11, 1871.

SENATE.

Appropriation Bill Amended.

The appropriation bill was reported and discussed all day. The important changes by the Senate were:

The salary of the Superintendent of public printing sixteen hundred instead of five hundred dollars.

The Senate Committee had reduced the amount appropriated for Common Schools to five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. OLMSTEAD moved to increase the amount to $700,000, being the amount fixed by the House. Lost.

Mr. WHITE moved five hundred and seventy-five thousand. Lost and the amount remains five hundred thousand.

The Senate Committee had given the members of the Coal and Printing Investigation Committees five hundred dollars extra, which Mr. WHITE opposed.

On motion of Mr BILLINGFELT three hundred dollars were allowed each of these Committee men per capita.

The allowance for State pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Institution was reduced to two dollars and twenty-five cents.

The Senate Committee had struck out the House appropriation of ten thousand dollars for grading and improvements at Dixmont, but after earnest speeches by Messrs. Graham, Anderson and others, the Senate restored that appropriation.

HOUSE.

Cumulative Voting.

The special order was the consideration of the Senate bill authorizing the cumulative system of voting in boroughs incorporated under the general law of 1869 which was supported by Messrs. White, Strong, Mann and others; opposed by Messrs. Robb, Gray, Miller, Dumbell and others.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 49 to 40, but failed to get two-thirds to suspend the rules for its final passage to-day.

The bill from the Senate authorizing cumulative voting in electing school directors was postponed for the present.

Board of Public Charities.

The bill abolishing the Board of Public Charities was indefinitely postponed after a warm discussion. by a vote of 44 to 33.

Testing Coal Oil.

The public bill obliging dealers in coal oil to have it tested before sale, under a fine of fifty dollars for each offense, was indefinitely postponed.

Facilitating Collections.

Mr. DUFFY introduced a bill to facilitate the collection of taxes and other claims due the Commonwealth which provides that when the Attorney General shall have reason to believe from information, that any person, firm or corporation has not made proper returns, or paid the just amount of taxes he shall promptly appoint deputies to investigate the matter by sending for persons and papers.

Advertising Special Legislation.

Mr. ROBB introduced a bill to regulate the mode of passing special acts of Assembly, which requires persons desiring special legislation to advertise in at least one newspaper, once a week, for three successive weeks, any such legislation desired before presenting the same to the Legislature, and present the certificate of such publication, signed by the Judge of the district in the counties affected by it, all advertising to be done at the expense of the parties desiring special legislation.

Dead Lock Over Adjournment.

The refusal of the Legislature to fix upon a day of final adjournment is exciting wonderment and comment. Legislation daily grows more wearisome and less important. It is positively asserted in some quarters that the Senate will refuse to fix a day of adjournment till the Republicans give the Democrats the registry amendment.

The expenses of the session are generally increasing beyond any other session. The feeling in the House now is to have a recess till the Senate gets through business.

S.

[Special Telegram to The Post.]

Harrisburg, May 12, 1871.

SENATE.

Message from the Governor Relative to the Border Claims.

A message was received from the Governor urging dispassionate consideration of the Border Claims. He says that just and fair dealing demand that a restitution be made to the citizens of Pennsylvania who lost by rebel invasion, and that the Legislature should take decisive action in pressing this duty upon the general government.

Intoxicating Liquors.

Mr. BUTAN moved a discharge of the Committee on Vice and Immorality from the further consideration of the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Monongahela City, Washington county, and New Brighton, Beaver county, stating that the bill had been in the hands of the Committee more than five days, and unless this section was adopted, the bill could not go on the calendar this session.

Mr. BRODHEAD, Chairman of the Committee, opposed the resolution, saying that he had not had time to get the Committee together.

The resolution was defeated by a strict party vote on a call of the yeas and nays, the democrats voting no.

A similar resolution offered by Senator Evans, several weeks ago, for the House bill prohibiting licenses in Chester county, was defeated by the same vote.

The local option bill is not yet reported.

Amendments to Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation bill was resumed. The salary of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan's was struck out, and the duties of that office transferred to the Superintendent of Public Schools, with $1,250 extra for the additional duties.

Mr. ANDERSON moved to insert $3,000 for the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless. Adopted.

Mr. DUNCAN introduced a new section relieving the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity by giving them certificates of loan bearing five per cent. to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, to be appropriated by the State Treasurer to claimants *pro rata* redeemable in five years or sooner, free from taxation, recipients to give State receipts in full discharge, the Governor then to make demand upon the general government.

This section passed with amendment by Mr. OSTERHOUT, that nothing herein shall be construed to make the State in any way liable for such claims.

HOUSE.

A message from the Governor, similar to the one read in the Senate, was received.

Paying for the "Swing Around the Circle."

A bill was reported as originating in the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing the Council of Harrisburg to appropriate sufficient to pay the bill contracted by the extension of the hospitalities of this city to President Johnson and General Grant, in 1866, at the Bolton Hotel.

Bills Passed.

The bill prohibiting the sale of Academy degrees passed.

The bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church passed.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill incorporating the State Bank of Pittsburgh.

The bill from the Senate prohibiting the sale of liquor in McKeesport, Elizabeth and Lincoln townships, Allegheny county, was passed finally with an amendment by Mr. White protecting existing licenses till they expire.

The bill from the Senate authorizing the grading, construction and making of West End Avenue, Allegheny county, passed finally and goes to the Governor.

EVENING SESSION.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed:

Changing the boundary line of the first precinct of Shaler township, Allegheny.

Relative to appeals from judgments of magistrates in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the St. Clair Inclined Plane Company.

Incorporating the Five Cent Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

Incorporating Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

Also, the Senate bill incorporating the Allegheny Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Adjourned till Monday afternoon.

The House meets to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Harrisburg, May 13.

SENATE.

The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned last night until Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

To Meet on Tuesday.

Mr. MEEK offered the following:

Resolved, That when this House adjourns to-day, it adjourns to meet on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. MANN moved to amend by substituting Monday evening at eight o'clock.

The amendment was voted down and the resolution adopted.

The Coming Centennial.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Elliott, White and Josephs as the additional members of the Legislative Centennial Committee.

A Cheap Savings Bank.

The Senate amendment to the bill incorporating a Five Cent Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, reducing the rate of interest from ten to six per cent., was concurred in.

Philadelphia Building Commission.

Mr. STRANG moved that the Senate bill passed last night in reference to the Philadelphia Public Building Commission, be referred to the Philadelphia delegation.

The SPEAKER said that as the bill referred the matter to the vote of the people, involved a legal and constitutional question, he would refer it to the Judiciary General.

After some discussion the SPEAKER decided he would hold the bill over till Tuesday, to be disposed of by the House.

Adjourned.

The House then adjourned till Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

S.

WASHINGTON.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1871.

The "Tribune" Theft.

Attention was called in the Senate to-day to the premature publication of the treaty, and there was a spirited debate on that subject. An investigation has been ordered.

The Treaty.

Mr. Cameron stated that the Committee on Foreign Relations would not be ready to report the treaty until Monday next at eleven o'clock.

Nomination Acted on.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Maxwell Woodhull, of the District of Columbia, as Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, in place of William Chesebrough, declined.

To Meet on Monday.

The Senate adjourned until Monday at eleven o'clock.

That Theft.

The committee to investigate the premature publication of the treaty consists of Messrs. Carpenter, Conkling, Trumbull, Davis, of Kentucky, and Sumner. Much indignation is expressed by some Senators at what they consider a violation of the privileges of the Senate. The officers of the Senate this morning confidently distributed among the hitherto unsupplied members of that body, officially printed copies of the treaty.

Washington, May 14.—While it is known that the majority of the Senators are in favor of ratifying the treaty of Washington as a measure of peace, some of them will prepare amendments to several portions which they consider not sufficiently plain, and which, without explanation, may lead to dissatisfaction for the future. One of the objections against the treaty is that the San Juan question is to be submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany. The recent report of his indisposition—he being an old man—suggests that in the event of his death, his son Frederick William, would descend to the thone and thus take the place of his father as arbitrator, should the question not be settled during the present Emperor's lifetime. The arrangement of the Joint High Commission is considered unfortunate in view of the fact that the Prince having married Victoria Adilaide, daughter of the Queen of England, might therefore be influenced in the determination of the question by family considerations.

Naval.

The iron-clads now at Key West and in the tropics have been ordered to Northern navy yards, and will, during the coming summer, be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned. Wooden vessels will take their places as being cooler and more comfortable in warmer climates.

Territorial Swarm of Noles.

Returns at the Census office show the colored population in the Territories to be about 4,857,000.

MACE-COBURN.

[First Dispatch.]

Port Dover, Ont., May 11.—The fight between Coburn and Mace was prevented by the Canadian authorities. The men, in splendid condition, entered the ring shortly after noon. During the first round and before a blow was struck, the Sheriff and County Judge, backed by a number of soldiers from Simcoe, dispersed the crowd, who fled in every direction.

[Second Dispatch.]

Toronto, Ont., May 11.—The referee in the Mace-Coburn fight has decided for the men to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow at Erie, Pa., when he will name the fighting ground. Dick Hollingwood, of New York, is the referee.

THE IDIOT BOY.

FORNEY in the anecdotes of public men make the following allusion to an evening spent with FORREST in the Mills' House, Washington.

But nothing that he did will be remembered longer than the manner in which he recited "The Idiot Boy," a production up to that time unknown to everybody in the room except Forrest and myself, and to me only because I heard him repeat it seven years before, when I lived on Eighth street, in the house lately known as the Waverly. These lines are so beautiful and unique that I print them for the benefit of the readers of these hasty sketches.

To add to their present value, it may be interesting to say that the verses subjoined are taken from an autograph copy, forwarded to me yesterday by my dear friend Forrest himself, accompanied by the following note. The style of Mr. Forrest's writing is as clear, correct, and careful as it was twenty years ago:

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1871.

MY DEAR FORNEY: I could not find the book that contains the little poem. I think friend Dougherty has it, and so I have written it from memory.

The author, who is doubtless in Heaven, will, I trust, pardon all mistakes.

Your friend,
EDWIN FORREST.

Colonel JOHN W. FORNEY.

THE IDIOT BOY.

It had pleased God to form poor Ned
A thing of idiot mind,
Yet, to the poor unreas'ning boy,
God had not been unkind.

Old Sarah loved her helpless child,
Whom helplessness made dear;
And he was everything to her,
Who knew no hope or fear.

She knew his wants, she understood
Each half articulate call,
For he was everything to her,
And she to him was all.

And so for many a year they lived,
Nor knew a wish beside;
But age at last on Sarah came,
And she fell sick—and died.

He tried in vain to waken her,
He called her o'er and o'er;
They told him she was dead!
The words to him no import bore.

They closed her eyes and shrouded her,
While he stood wond'ring by,
And when they bore her to the grave,
He followed silently.

They laid her in the narrow house,
They sung the fun'ral stave;
And when the fun'ral train dispersed
He lingered by that grave.

The rabble boys that used to jeer
Whene'er they saw poor Ned,
Now stood and watched him by the grave,
And not a word they said.

They came and went and came again,
Till night at last came on;
Yet he still lingered by the grave
Till every one had gone.

And when he found himself alone
He swift removed the clay,
Then raised the coffin up in haste,
And bore it swift away.

He bore it to his mother's cot,
And laid it on the floor,
And with the eagerness of joy
He barred the cottage door.

Then out he took his mother's corse,
And placed it in a chair;
And soon he heaped the hearth,
And made the kindling fire with care.

He had put his mother in her chair,
And in its wonted place,
And then he blew the fire, which shone,
Reflected in her face.

And pausing now, her hand would feel,
And then her face behold:
"Why, mother, do you look so pale,
And why are you so cold?"

It had pleased God from the poor wretch
His only friend to call;
Yet God was kind to him, and soon
In *death*, restored him *all*.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Fashion Notes.

Standing collars pointed in front are in fashion.

Street dresses are worn moderately high at the throat.

Plain belts will be more worn this year than sash ribbons.

Small-meshed grenadines are used this year, with light black silk underskirts.

White muslin dresses have a kind of postilion of lace and muslin, instead of a sash.

Lyons poplins are to be much worn. Tea and Frou-Frou shades are most affected.

White ground, with penciled stripes either of black or colors, are to be fashionable for summer suits.

Elaborate flounces are the rule this year, and bias grenadine flounces are hemmed on the outside—not bound.

Stripes on pongees are an inch wide. Plum-color, tea, and London smoke are the most fashionable shades.

Monograms are to be placed wherever room can be found for them. The larger and more intricate they are the better.

Elegant Leghorn bonnets for elder ladies are trimmed with black gros-grained piped with palest ecru, and ostrich tips of the two colors.

It is becoming more than ever usual for marriages to take place in private, and for bridegroom and bride to appear in traveling dress.

White muslin over colored silk, with muslin flounces on the silk, either embroidered and gathered scantily, or else pleated and edged with lace, will be much worn this year.

It is better by far to make a black silk skirt, and use up one's grenadine in putting flounces on the silk, making them extend far above the edge of the overskirt or polonaise, then to make a separate silk underskirt.

Kilt pleats, alternately of gros-grain and grenadine, are much used for trimming. Many flounces are also edged with narrow feathery lace, either thread or guipure, and very often only an imitation lace.

The linings of corsage are not cut down low, leaving the neck and arms merely covered by grenadine. With neck pointed low and the sleeves made open, the dress is not warmer than when clinging grenadine is brought in contact with the skin. This fashion prevails for organdy muslins.

The latest bonnet is an importation from Paris. It is chip of rare fineness and Leghorn, much larger than any gipsy bonnet yet worn, with an indented head piece broad enough for the brim of a round hat. It looks very odd when hanging in a milliner's room, but is very stylish when properly worn.

A black and white organdy, either for the house or street, has an apron polonaise and single skirt trimmed with fluted ruffles headed by puffs strapped with black velvet. The high, close corsage is lined throughout the white linen. Black velvet bows loop the skirt and ornament the half-flowing sleeves. The skirt lies on the ground a quarter of a yard. These cool, fresh-looking suits, are very frail, and will scarcely bear washing, but may be worn a long time without.

Undressed silk is the most fashionable fabric of the season. This is a fine Lyons gros-grain, without the dressing that gives stiffness and most of its luster to gros-grain. It has the natural demi-luster of the silk, is very soft, does not spot or rumple, and will not cockle from dampness. It is admirable for sea-side costumes and elegant traveling suits. There are two qualities—the Catalan, and a heavier article called Breda silk. It is in all the stylish colors—tan, tea color, fawn, ecru, the frog-colors, and Frou-Frou brown.

A lovely dinner dress, described in a New York cotemporary, was French gray silk trimmed with pale rose-pink silk. The demi-train had a graduated flounce, outlining a court train. This flounce was gathered in front and box-pleated on the train. It was headed and finished with bias bands piped with rose-color. A tablier trimming was six crescent-shaped bands, finished with bows, arranged to show a rose-colored lining. The basque had a deep pointed back with pleated drapery, also, showing the contrasting silk. A duchesse collar of rose silk edged with black lace completed this charming costume.

OUTH AFRICA DIAMOND FIELDS

A Ninety-two Carat Stone.

[From the Diamond News.]

Cawood has been in the centre of attraction and topic of conversation this week. It has covered itself with glory by producing a magnificent diamond of ninety-two carats, the happy owners of which are Messrs Foster and De Looper, of Clanwilliam. This is, in point of size, excelled by only one other known. It is now no longer a secret that the Natal party found, some time ago, a stone of one hundred and seven. The Foster and De Looper diamond is a splendid gem, octahedron in shape, and all but unblemished. In color it has a slightly yellowish tinge. It is now in the custody of the Standard Bank, Klip Drift. It was found on Tuesday the 7th instant, by a native in the employ of Messrs. Foster and De Looper, who turned it out in the claim before washing, and took it to his master. Justice to facts, as well as to a class of people not always appreciated, we call attention to another case in which a native servant has been faithful to his employer. It is well known that such cases are numerous. Instances of unfaithfulness have occured, no doubt, But we believe that, as a rule, the natives employed on the diggings have done their duty, in spite of many temptations. This ought to be remembered by the colonists. No doubt Messrs. Foster and De-Looper have made Sambo or whatever his name may be, happy for life. This large and beautiful diamond was found at the upper end of the Cawood's Hope Diggings, in an outside claim but little valued, and for which a few days before the fortunate owner gave only 15 shillings. It was turned out of the "black stuff" at a depth of about six inches from the surface. Mr. Foster, on receiving the diamond, made no secret of it, but he, very wisely, would not let it go out of his hands. Crowds came to inspect it, and he—calling upon his brother diggers to protect him, and to remember that he himself was but a digger—held the shining gem aloft between his trembling fingers, twirling it round to show its beauty. On Wednesday morning he took it to Klip Drift. Rumor says that Mr. Unger offered Messrs. Foster and De Looper two cart loads of money for the diamond. For our part, we pay no attention to rumor. If Mr. Unger made the offer he knew what he was about. Rumor also says that somebody at Catwood's Hope offered £25,000 for the stone. This is mere talk. There is no question about the find, nor is there any doubt about its being a very valuable one. Other finds have been made at the Hope during the week, showing that it is a field of the first rank. We are told that a stone of 12 carats was taken out of Foster and DeLooper's claim after their large one was found. Mr. Tunbridge has found two of 8 and 7 respectively; Mr. Middleton one of 9, and Mr. J. S. Wright one of 7½. The field was, at no very distant period, the bed of the river, and the stumps of the willows, which once margined the stream, can now be seen high, dry, and decaying. The river flows by the Hope with a very strong and rapid current, and cuts its way down into its bed more quickly than at any other places, leaving exposed an annually increasing breadth of deserted ground, all of which, there is reason to believe, will be found to be diamondiferous.

Underground Explorations—Visit to a Missouri Cave.

A Western writer who has recently visited a cave in nearly the highest point of the Ozark Mountains, Green county, Mo., and about six miles from the city of Springfield, thus describes it:

"This cave was recently discovered by a hunter, whose dog chased a fox into it. The entrance was small, but has been so enlarged that a horse might be ridden in. In beauty it far exceeds any thing of the kind of which the writer has any knowledge. As to enter you will observe hundreds of bushels of sweet potatoes, apparently as fresh as when first taken from the ground, placed in the cave last fall. Next in view will be seen, when brilliantly lighted, which the proprietor always does for his patrons, a vast profusion of splendid stalactites and stalagmites; in some cases meeting, and with little help of the imagination, one can see see statuary of rare beauty, variety, and of vast proportions, as well as dogs, cats, sheep, horses lions and hooded women.

The ceiling is completely decorated for a very long distance from the entrance with stalactites resembling in many cases vast icicles, beautified by an endless profusion of smaller ones, and what have the appearance of small sea shells and fish. When the stalactites and stalagmites meet as the formations often do, they form in some places columns of vast proportions, one of which I think is 28 feet in height, and 7 to 9 in diameter. Apparently some of these columns are beautifully draped in snowy white, resembling cloak or mantle, of beautiful, heavy woolen goods, hanging in graceful folds from the shoulders of a tall man. All the formations are white, except where they have been soiled by handling, or the smoke of lamps. Of course they are carbonate of lime, found only in limestone countries, and to the geologist it must be an interesting study to estimate the vast time of their formation. It is impossible to describe the endless varieties of these limestone formations. To the traveler, a visit I think will richly pay. It is proposed to sell and deliver for $30,000, one of these columns to the Central Park Committee, New York. I believe the full extent of the cave has never been explored. In Southwest Missouri are many other caves, from some of which large streams of excellent water run, in quantities sufficient for manufacturing purposes."

Stealing a Bridal Present.

A "bell boy" in a hotel has never been especially distinguished for any traits of character which might be called historical, but when a man of this class does emerge from the retirement of the high-backed, gothic-finished settees in the office of the hotel he does so to some effect, and makes his emergence to some purpose. Thus was it with one Martin Fay, who was until Saturday last a trusted and respected "bell boy" at the Grand Central Hotel, in New York, but who is now a fugitive from justice, with the detectives on his track. It appears that last Saturday a lady stopping at that hotel made a purchase of $4,000 worth of diamonds, which she intended as a bridal present to her daughter, and left word with the jeweller from whom she had bought them to send them to the hotel. This was done, and the hotel clerk gave them to the "bell boy" to take up to the lady. The western papers have a very antithetical term to express an abrupt departure. They say of a man under these circumstances that he has "lit out." This is what our "bell boy" did on receiving the diamonds, and he has not been seen since.

SPRING trade is reviving in Chicago; there were a hundred and twenty-nine applications for divorce last week.

AN UNNAPRECIATED POEM.

There was once a man named Peter, and he had a lovely daughter,
And a fishing he did use to go upon the raging sea;
And all the shrimps and sharks he caught, he took as he had oughter,
And put them in a paper bag, and fetched them home to she.

Now Sallie was this maiden's name, for her lips were red as radishes,
Her cheeks were pink, her eyes were green, her hair was jetty black,
But she had an awful temper, and whenever she got mad, dishes
Went flying about the room, in a regular hecatamack.

There lived a dashing buccaneer, whose Christian name was Samuel,
And a fashionable peanut stand his aged mother kept;
And by doing Sallie's wishes (which the festive gay young clam knew well,)
He gained her youthful heart and into her affections crept.

But her father did not fancy Sam, and bade him leave the edifice,
And withdraw his ugly visage from his sight forevermore;
And he swore a mighty oath that he would surely punch his head, if his
Blamed countenance was ever seen protruding in the door.

One night Pete felt tremendous blue, his head was rather achy,
And his jaws throbbed until he surely thought he'd get the scarlet mumps;
Trade, too, had been quite dull of late, the oyster biz was snaky,
And pondering o'er his woes he caught a chronic fit of dumps.

Just then Samuel came along, a trolling Yankee doodle,
As a sign for Sallie to come out and meet him in the lane,
And Peter he got up and vowed he'd send that bloody noodle
To where he'd ne'er annoy his sight or cross his path again.

So he took an old umbrella, which was standing in the corner,
And just got up and lit on gentle Sammy as he came;
He then drew off and let him have, right on his Roman horn, a
Most allfired lick, which showed the accuracy of his aim.

Poor Sam, he never breathed again; that bright dream was a final one,
For Peter got ferocious and pulled out a carving knife,
And hunting round until he found the cord they call the spinal one,
He chopped it up in fourteen strips and took poor Sammy's life.

When Sallie saw her love was dead, her brain began to stagger,
So she went and buyed and bolted down of arsenic a pound;
In her anguish-laden bosom next she plunged a four-foot dagger,
And laid down beside her Samuel with his neck her arms around.

Then anguish filled Pa Peter's soul; he ate a keg of powder,
Drank a quart of nitro-glycerine, and then to crown it all,
Swallowed down a red-hot poker, and went off fourteen times louder
Than the largest cannon that can throw a twenty-four inch ball.

They buried all they found of him within a graveyard rural;
"*In placibus quiescat*" on his tombstone one may scan;
For the number they felt forced to use was certainly the plural,
For if ever man in *pieces* rested, Peter was that man.—[Harvard Advocate.

Death Rather than Family Separation.

Robert G. Thomas of Brooklyn, a master carpenter in the U. S. Navy, committed suicide on Wednesday. He had received orders to sail in the steamer Saratoga and with the aid of his wife and daughters he packed up his clothing, and was in readiness to start, when he requested to be left alone in the front parlor for a short time. He closed the door and seating himself in an arm chair, drew a single-barrelled pistol from his pocket with which he shot himself through the heart, causing instant death. The report of the pistol brought his wife and two children to the room where they found his lifeless form in the chair and the pistol with which he perpetrated the deed lying by his side. A note of which the following is a transcription, was found in one of his pockets:

"I am now about to do what many better men failed to do—usher myself into the presence of the Great Supreme.

"May 9, 1871. R. G. T."

Thomas had been despondent at the prospect of leaving his family for a long voyage, and frequently expressed a desire to die rather than go to sea again. He was about 50 years of age.

Death of a Noted Painter.

German art has sustained a great loss by the recent death of Peter von Hess, one of the foremost masters of the Munich school of painters. He was born, says the Pall Mall Gazette, at Dusseldorf in 1792, and, being well recommended both by the good social position of his family and by his early developed talents, he was attached, in the capacity of painter, to the staff of Prince Wrede during the campaign in France from 1813 to 1815. A number of excelent little *genre* paintings was the result of this period. In 1818 he went to Italy, and there produced some of his best productions, such as the famous "Morning in Partenkirchen," now, in the Leuchtenberg gallery, "Cossacks crossing the Rhine," &c. To his sojourn in Greece, whither he afterwards went with King Otho, is owing the perhaps most celebrated of his pictures, the "Disembarkment of the Young King at Nauplia," now in the new Pinacothek at Munich. Among the best known of his other works are the battles of Arcis and of Bar-sur-Aube, the "Austrian Cam," and the "Crossing of the Beresina," the last painted for the Emperor Nicholas.

How a Clerk Got Promoted.

The Troy Times tells this story of Col. James H. Hooker, an eccentric character, who died in that city some twenty years ago: "A remarkable man was Col. Hooker, and very eccentric withal. At times he would fairly boil over with passion, and was very violent in his speech and action. Yet he was a just man, and directed his fury against only what he believed to be wrong and rascally. It is related of him, that having a dispute with one of his clerks, the latter would not yield the point in issue to him, whereupon the Colonel undertook to put his stubborn employee out of his office. But the clerk was too much for the irate Colonel, and in the melee the old man was laid upon his back, and his countenance rather unpleasantly tapped. Rising from his position, he proceeded to wash his battered countenance, brushed his clothes carefully, and, seating himself, asked the victorious clerk to come to him and report. Said he: "A pretty thing you've done, sir; got yourself into a bad scrape; committed assault and battery; licked your employer. This shows that there's stuff in you, you miserable sinner, and now, you infernal scamp, I am going to pay you for it. You are discharged from the desk you now hold, and to-morrow morning I want you to take a place next to me, and hereafter act as my confidential clerk, with your salary increased $250. That's all; now go about your business." The clerk thus promoted, held the confidential position assigned him many years during the remainder of the Colonel's lifetime, and never had to whip his employer again to get an advance of salary."

THE big grapevine at Santa Barbara, California, is five feet two inches in circumference where the main trunk branches, and the arbor which it covers is sixty-nine by sixty-three. At these limits the branches are three inches in diameter, and are kept trimmed to prevent its spreading.

FASHION GOSSIP.

[New York Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

Wedding Toilettes.

The materials used for making up handsome bridal costumes are white repped silk, white satin and the lighter qualities of white gros grain. White Irish poplin, pearl, fawn colored and gray silks are also used for the same purpose.

Dresser are made of white satin, are elegantly trimmed with duchesse or point lace flounces either one or two, as the fancy may dictate—although two are considered more stylish just at present. The overskirts are generally made with apron fronts and looped at the sides and back with appropriate flowers. The corsage may be high or low, and sleeves short or duchesse shaped.

A great deal of latitude is allowed in bridesmaids' dresses. While French tulle and colored silks trimmed with illusion prevail. For those who desire something a little different from what we have here, we quote from a foreign magazine a description of the dresses of six bridesmaids, whose costumes were pronounced unusually stylish.

We are told that they wore long trained skirts of the richest blue gros grain, trimmed around the bottom with a plaited flounce of fine white Swiss muslin, headed with lace; the paniers and tabliers were also trimmed with flutings of white Swiss and lace; the bodices had a similar trimming put on in the shape of a square. Long tulle veils, blue silk stockings, shoes and rosettes, completed a costume proclaimed both novel and pretty.

VEILS AND COIFFURES.

A point lace veil, which is, of course always fashionable, is worn when there is a desire for it, if the purse is long enough to gratify that desire. Point lace shawls are frequently and easily draped by an experienced modiste to form the veil. The tulle veil, which is within the reach of all, is generally worn, though we occasionally see Maline lace used for that purpose. Tulle, sold for the bridal veil, is four dollars a yard, and about four yards are required. A handsome veil is about three and a-half yards wide.

THE BRIDAL WREATH,

which is composed of orange buds and jassamine, is laid across the braid or Pompadour roll and the ends are left to trail over the back hair. Either one or two chatelaine braids, with a cluster of light soft curls, and short frizzed curls drooping over the forehead with the roll or braid, makes the favorite coiffure.

TRAVELLING DRESSES.

Travelling dresses are made of cashmere, of silk, and of poplin. Sober colors—such as fawn, dove, gray, steel and brown are selected. Shaded suits are in favor, as they are universally worn, and of course do not proclaim the bride. The gipsy bonnet, which is worn with the travelling dress, is trimmed with ribbon, ostrich tips, and silk or velvet of the same shade or shades as the dress. The prettiest flowers worn are wild roses or spray of tea roses. Gloves match the darkest shade in the dress.

APRONS.

Among the articles which may be considered both useful and ornamental are the pretty aprons which are always more or less worn. A very dressy apron for a little girl, which is made of black silk, is cut with a gored front and side breadths which are bound with bright colored silk. The brettles, which are cut in the form of small diamonds, are bound. The belt is trimmed on the upper and lower edge with the same silk. A trimming corresponding with the brettles covers the seams between the front and the side breadths. Alpaca aprons may be made in the same manner with the diamonds bound with bright color braid.

In the Wrong Box.

In Berkshire county, Mass., a few days ago, two young scamps, known "bloods," drove to an elegant mansion, mistaking it for a hotel, ordered dinner, demanded to see the fishing grounds, and stormed around generally. When they came back from fishing they swore some when their order for brandy was answered with the information that there was none in the house; called Miss Jennie, the host's daughter, Betty and Bridget, when she went in with the dessert, as her father insisted she should, and asked "if she had ever been to tunn, or seen the steam keers?" After dinner they called for their team, grumbled at their bad luck, especially at not seeing Oaks, after they had heard of his droll stories, "but I suppose you can tell us what our bill is Old Avoirdupois?" "You are quiet welcome to what you have had," was the reply, "as this is not a hotel, and I am William Oakes, as I could have told you some time ago, had you inquired for the master of the house." They prepared to depart, after profuse apologies, but were still further mortified, as Miss Jennie just then coming down stairs in an elegant silk suit, "Old Avoirdupois" called her in and introduced her with his old-fashioned courtly graces, as "My daughter, gentlemen! The mistress of her old father's house and the pride of his heart."

A Hint to Meddlers.

A little white rose bloomed all by herself in a nook in the hedge.

"Ah," cried the wind in passing, "what a pity you should be suffocated there! I will blow a hole in the hedge and the breeze shall find you through it."

"I pray, sir, you will leave me as I am; I breathe well enough," said the rose.

"I know better," said the wind, and rent the hedge as he passed on, and the breeze rushed through, and made her tremble.

You are not well placed there," he said as he came by again, "I will give you a better birth than that."

"I beg you will leave me as I am; I like my place well enough, if it were not for the gap you made," said the rose.

But the wind would not listen; he broke her stem and she fell to the ground.

"Oh, you musn't lie there," he cried; "I will carry you to the spot that will suit you exactly."

'Nay I entreat you to let me lie and fade in this pleasant grass," said the rose, beseechingly; but he caught her up and whirled her on a few yards, when her petals were scattered and her leafless stem was cast on the hedge.

"How is this?" exclaimed the wind.

"How is it? This is how it is," replied the hedge; "there are some folks that are never satisfied but when they are meddling in other folks' affairs; they think nobody can be happy except in their way; and you are one of them, and this bare stem is a specimen of your work."

LEGALIZED prostitution appears to pay in St. Louis. The Times says that during the nine months the law has been in force the Clerk of the Board of Health has paid into the city treasury $28,669, derived from the enforcement of the rules. Deducting the expenses of the Board of Health for the entire year and there is left a balance of nearly $12,000. It is estimated that the returns from this source of revenue for the year will not fall short of $40,000.

WORSHIP BY THE ROSE-TREE.

Author of beauty, spirit of power!
Thou who didst will the Rose to be!
Here is the place, this is the hour,
To seek thy presence and bow to thee!
Bright is the world with the sun's first rays,
Cool is the dew on the soft green sod;
The rose-tree blooms, while the birds sing praise,
And earth gives glory to nature's God.

Under this beautiful work of thine,
The flowery boughs that are bending o'er
The glistening turf to thy will divine,
Kneel, and its Maker and mine adore!
Thou art around us, thy robe of light
Touches the gracefully waving tree,
Turning to jewels the tears of night,
And making the buds unfold to Thee!

Thy name is marked in delicate lines,
On flower and leaf that deck the stem.
Thy care is seen, and thy wisdom shines
In even the thorn that is guarding them.
Now, while the Rose that has burst her cup
Opens her heart and freely throws
To me her odors, I offer up
Thanks to the Being who made the Rose!

THE CASE OF ARCHBISHOP DARBOY.

Report of Minister Washburne—His Efforts to Procure the Release of Archbishop Darboy—Appeals for Help from His Friends—Cluseret Unable to Do Anything—A Visit to the Prisoner—The Prelate Prepared for the Worst—Interesting Account of His Condition.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1871.

Minister Washburne has addressed to the Secretary of State the following letters:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, April 23, 1871.

SIR—You are aware that Monsiegneur Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris was seized some time since by order of the Commune and thrust into prison, to be held as a hostage. Such treatment of that most devout and excellent man could have but created a great sensation, particularly in the Catholic world.

APPEALS TO MR. WASHBURNE.

On Thursday night last I received a letter from Monsiegneur Chigi, Archbishop of Myre and Nuncio Apostolic of St Liege, and also a communication from M. Londner, Chanvins of the diocese at Paris; M. Lazard, the Vicar General of Paris, and MM. Bousset and Allain, chanvines and members of the metropolitan chapter of the church of Paris, all making a strong appeal to me, in the name of the right of nations, humanity and sympathy, to interpose my good offices in behalf of the imprisoned Archbishop.

APPLICATION TO GENERAL CLUSERET.

I have thought I should have been only conforming to what I believed to be the policy of our government, and carrying out what I conceived to be your wishes under the circumstances by complying with the request of the gentlemen who have advised me. I therefore, early this morning, put myself in communication with general Cluseret, who seems, at the present time, to be directing man in affairs here. I told him that I applied to him, not in my diplomatic capacity, but simply in the interest of good feeling and humanity, to see if it were not possible to have the Archbishop relieved from arrest and confinement.

CLUSERET UNABLE TO DO ANYTHING.

He answered that it was not a matter within his jurisdiction, and however much he might like to see the Archbishop released he thought in consideration of the state of affairs it would be impossible. He said that he was not arrested for crime, but simply to be held as a hostage, as many others had been. Under the existing circumstances he thought it would be useless to take any steps in that direction.

PERMISSION TO VISIT THE ARCHBISHOP.

I myself thought the Commune would not dare, in the present excited state of public feeling in Paris, to release the Archbishop. I told General Cluseret, however, that I must see him to ascertain his real situation, the condition of his health, and whether he was in want of anything. He said there would be no objection to that, and he immediately went with me in person to the Prefecture of Police, and upon his application I received from the Prefect a permission to visit the Archbishop freely at any time.

THE INTERVIEW.

In company with my private secretary, Mr. McKean, I then went to the Mazas Prison, where I was admitted without difficulty. Being ushered into one of the vacant cells, the Archbishop was very soon brought. I must say I was deeply touched at the appearance of this venerable man. With his slender person, his form somewhat bent, his long beard—for he has not been shaved apparently since his imprisonment—his face haggard with ill health, all could not have failed to have moved the most indifferent. I told him I had taken great pleasure, at the instance of his friends, in intervening in his behalf, and while I could not promise myself the satisfaction of seeing him released I was very glad to be able to visit him, to ascertain his wants and to assuage the cruel position in which he found himself.

THE ARCHBISHOP PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

He thanked me most heartily and cordially for the disposition I had manifested toward him. I was charmed by his cheerful spirit and interesting conversation. He seemed to appreciate his critical situation and to be prepared for the worst. He had no word of bitterness or reproach for his persecutors, but, on the other hand, remarked that the world judged them to be worse than they really were. He was patiently awaiting the logic of events and praying that Providence might find a solution to these terrible troubles without the further shedding of human blood. He is confined in a cell about six feet by ten, possibly a little larger, which has the ordinary furniture of the Mazas Prison—a wooden chair, a small wooden table, a prison bed. The cell is lighted by one small window. As a political prisoner, he is permitted to have his food brought to him from outside the prison, and in answer to my suggestion that I should be glad to send him anything he might desire, or furnish him with any money he might want, he said he was not in need at present. I was the first man he had seen from the outside since his imprisonment, and he had not been permitted to see the newspapers, or to have any intelligence of passing events.

FURTHER EFFORTS IN HIS BEHALF.

I shall make application to the Prefect of Police to be allowed to send him newspapers and other reading matter, and shall also avail myself of the permission granted me to visit him, to the end that I may afford him any proper assistance in my power. I cannot conceal from myself, however, the great danger he is in, and I sincerely hope that I may be instrumental in saving him from the fate which seems to threaten him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

AN exchange says if you fasten a nail or key to a string and suspend it to your thumb and finger, the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail, and it will change to circular motion. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder, and the nail becomes in a moment stationary.

Whimical Extracts of Wills.

[From the will of Gen. Blackett, Governor of Plymouth, proved in 1792.]

"I desire my body to be kept so long as it may not be offensive, and that one of my fingers or toes may be cut off to secure a certainty of my being dead. I further request my dear wife that, as she has been troubled with one old fool, she will not think of marrying a second."

[From the will of the Rev. Dr. Appleby, of St. Bride's, proved in 1783.]

"I leave my body to be dressed in a flannel waistcoat, an old surtout coat, and breeches without lining and pockets; no shoes (having done walking,) and a worsted wig, if one can be got, in order that I may rest comfortably."

[From the will of a mariner of Bristol proved in 1795.]

"My excutors to pay, out of the first moneys collected, to my beloved wife, if living, one shilling, which I gave as a token of my love, that she may buy hazelnuts, as I know she is better pleased with cracking them than she is with mending the holes in her stockings."

An Eccentric Vermonter.

Among the recent Vermont dead is Isaac Nye, Esq., of Burlington, at the age of 80. Mr. Nye was an eccentric gentleman, and would have made a good character for Hawthorne to delineate in a twice-told tale. Fifty years ago Mr. Nye was a merchant in Burlington, but for some reason or other he closed the shutters of his store about thirty years ago and never opened them again, letting his goods moulder unsold on the shelves. He had a wharf and lumber, which was suffered to rot. He had an Irish boy for several years before his death, his sole companion. He was laid out, at his special direction, on the counter of his old store, among remnants of goods covered with the dust of forty years. Mr. Nye was never married, and said but little. He took but little interest in the goings on of the world. He was liked by the few who knew him. The only gatherings he attended were funerals.

VARIETIES.

A CORN-ER in the leather trade—a tight boot.

A NEGRO officiated at the "Little Church around the corner," on last Sunday.

THERE is a cat in Pittsfield, Mass., fourteen years of age, which has had 225 kittens.

THE caterpillar plague in Mississippi and Tennessee is said to becoming very serious.

AT a late wedding in New York, conspicuous among the presents was a piece of paper pasted on the wall, and marked "From Papa." It was a check for $20,000.

AMONG the presents displayed at a wedding party in a Minnosota town on Thursday, were three pounds of figs, five pounds of assorted candies, and six cans of oysters.

CHANG, the paralyzed Siamese twin, has so far recovered, it is said, as to be able to get about on a crutch, and it is fair to suppose that Eng, though he has been enjoying good health all the while, feels much better.

SAID a pompous husband, whose wife had stolen up behind him and given him a kiss, "Madame, I consider such an act indecorous!" "Excuse me," said his wife, "I didn't know it was you."

A NEWLY married man complains of the high price of "ducks." He says his wife recently paid for three of them—a duck of a bonnet, a duck of a dress and a duck of a parasol. He says such "dealings in poultry will ruin him."

A FAMILY at the South End, Boston, have a colored cook who is a very accomplished performer on the violin. When her joint is in the oven and the potatoes boiling: she sits before the fire and plays "Come o'er the moonlit sea."

JOSH BILLINGS says in his "Lecter," "Rats originally came from Norway, and nobody would have cared if they had originally staid there." A lady friend remarks that they still show their gnaw-away origin.

BEN. MONTGOMERY, the ex-slave who bought the Jeff and Jo Davis plantation, near Vicksburgh, for $300,000, has just bought another large estate adjoining, and expects to make 3,500 bales of cotton this season.

NILLSON has lately been singing in Memphis with her usual success. She was to sing the Confederate song about "The Conquered Flag," but not having the music, she stated the fact in a little speech to the audience.

ON Saturday last Mr. Louis Mestemacher a commission merchant of St. Louis, was rendered insensible by chloroform, and robbed of $150, his watch, and a draft on New York for $4,000, while riding home from market in a street car of that city.

HE took her fancy when he came; he took her hand, he took a kiss; he took no notice of the shame that glowed her happy cheek at this. He took to coming afternoons; he took an oath he'd ne'er deceive; he took her father's silver spoons, and after that he took his leave.

A CITIZEN of Chelsea, Mass., who was in the habit of taking his beer regularly, in a sly way, at a shop in that town, voted "No," last week, and the fact came to the knowledge of the beer seller. And when the citizen called for his usual glass of beer he was peremptorily refused, and thus taught a wholesome lesson against the sin of hypocrisy.

WHEN Prince Arthur was born, his godfather, the Duke of Wellington, presented him with a casket, which was not to be opened until his twenty-first birthday. The Prince attained his majority on the first of the present month, but the anxious world on this side of the Atlantic has not yet been made acquainted with the mystery which was doubtless revealed on that day.

A FORLORN bachelor lamentably ignorant of the joys of married life, delivered himself, the other evening, of the following: "Why do the angels enjoy the celestial happiness?" "Because there are no marriages in Paradise!" "And why are there no marriages in Paradise?" "Because, said he, promptly answering himself, "because there is no Paradise in mar——;" "Ah!" said he, perceiving the coming storm, "I didn't say it!"

THE following spring costume is reported from New York: "A wine-colored gros grain, slightly trained, the underskirt being perfectly plain. The overskirt was open in front, and trimmed down the opening with a broad band of satin of the same shade as the dress, and broad, flat buttons of the wine-colored taffeta; slightly caught up at the sides, and falling in heavy folds behind nearly to the ground. The waist was cut very pointed and trimmed with bretelles of the same fashion as the overskirt trimming. The sleeves were open and filled with black lace. A grisaille silk, a pale purple with a hair line of black. The underskirt was slightly trained, and trimmed with a triple row of fringed-out pleatings of the dress material; the overskirt was made open in front, very long and very bouffant. The waist was plain, he neck cut pointed, the sleeves tight to he elbow, and then fallen open."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

145 W t.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 20, 1871.

THE latest brand of whisky in the West is the "Zack Chandler." If it possesses all the mean qualities of the distinguished Senator after which it is named, the papers will record the harvesting of the largest crop of "jim-jams" ever grown in that section.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, by building his proposed Opera House in New York, will demonstrate how easy it is to make a million as Collector of Internal Revenue. A few years ago when he went into office he was not worth a cent—he was a good Radical and the millions came as a matter of course.

AT the last municipal election in Williamsport Mayor HERDICE (Radical) was elected by three hundred majority. At the election last week Major J. W. PERKINS, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a majority of two hundred over DANIEL W. SMITH the Radical candidate, thus showing a Democratic gain of more than five hundred in the city of Williamsport.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has a sententions recipe for setting the Ku Klux troubles. He proposes to go down South and find five ex-Confederate Generals worth five millions each, and try, convict and hang them. This he claims will settle the trouble at once. But where will he find the five ex-Confederates who will fill the bill? Does he imagine they were Northern army contractors or cotton speculators, during the war?

IT now turns out that the so-called Ku Klux arrested in Robeson county, North Carolina, were led by three negroes named LOWRY, APPLEWHITE and STRONG. We need not expect to hear anything further of their prosecution under the Ku Klux bill, as that would be obstructing the colored man in the exercise of his rights. When this Ku Klux matter is sifted to the bottom, it will be found that all the depradations are committed by a small class of outlaws, the half of whom are negroes, and the balance white scalawags.

THE profound silence of the Radical press of this city over the resolution against corruption passed by the large German mass meeting, like the tricks of the "Heathen Chinee," is peculiar. Our German fellow citizens may rest assured that when they resolve against official corruption and announce their determination to oppose it, that the Radical press will ignore them as completely as though they had no existence. "The sweet German accent" is admired and cultivated by the Radical Ring only when votes are wanted. Before the Germans of Allegheny county enter upon the next campaign let them reflect upon the silent contempt with which the Radical press treats their effort to root out official corruption.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Gazette* writing from Lexington, Kentucky, professes to have been investigating into the existence of the Ku Klux and says:

I have made it a special duty to ascertain by every possible means what class of persons are in his clan. Certainly not the staid, sober, upright people anywhere; not the lawyers, farmers, mechanics, doctors and merchants.

Now, does the *Gazette* believe its own correspondent? If there are none of the above classes in the Ku Klux organization, who compose it, and why is the Democracy to be held responsible for the acts of a few desperadoes in South Carolina, any more than the Radical party is for the acts of the pick-pockets and burglars of Pittsburgh?

THE enthusiastic support given by the "Radical" papers in this city to the German movement against political and official corruption is said to be creating a sensation even in the Fatherland. BISMARCK has called the attention of the Reichstag to elaborate translations from the editorial columns of the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* in favor of the movement, as well as the resolutions adopted at the LINCOLN club house, endorsing the German declaration. It is thought that there will be appropriate medals prepared for those two journals for the bold stand that they have taken against the corruptions of the day. Mr. DILWORTH has already declared his intention to run for Commissioner on the Teutonic anti-corruption resolution, carrying the Young Christian banner aloft at the same time. Your true ring performer can ride two horses at once "with the greatest of ease."

THE PLATFORMS.

There is no reason why the people should mistake their interests in voting for the respective parties who now claim their suffrages. The following summary of the principles of the two parties, are a sufficient guide for the people in making their selections. Stripped of all unnecessary verbiage the platforms are as follows:

Democratic Platform.	*Radical Platform.*
1. Public honesty.	1. The
2. National economy.	2. Five
3. Reduced Taxation.	3. Loaves
4. Free Government.	4. And
5. Individual liberty.	5. The
6. State sovereignty.	6. Two
7. General amnesty.	7. Fishes.

IS IT PRINCIPLE OR POLICY?

In relation to the nomination of Mr. JOSEPH DILWORTH, for Commissioner, the *Dispatch* says:

If the Convention nominates him it will lose the party nine-tenths of the whisky vote, while if it rejects him it will lose us the temperance vote, and perhaps, lead to a repetition of the Reform schism of last year.

Here at least we have a tolerable open confession on the subject of party morality. For years it has been dinned into the ears of the public that the "whisky vote" belonged exclusively to the Democratic party, but now we are told that here in the banner county, the whisky vote must be cultivated for the Radical party. The Radical majority is about six thousand in the county, and as what the *Dispatch* so elegantly terms the "whisky vote" is about the same, it is not very hard to determine where it belongs—if, as the *Dispatch* so strongly insinuates, it is to determine the result of the next election.

We would be pleased if our Radical cotemporaries, including the *Dispatch*, would tell the public how they stand on the question of *principle*. We all know how they are as regards the mere *policy* that secures success, but it would be a mattar of very great satisfaction for the public to know how they stand on principle. There seems to be a double fear with the *Dispatch* and the Ring managers in Allegheny County. One is they fear they will lose the "whisky vote" the other is that they will lose the "temperance vote." Just where or what the principle is that underlies this pious fear, it is not easy to determine.

Now the Democracy has nothing to fear in this matter. It does not pander to any class. It does not blow hot and cold, guzzling whiskey with one man, and denouncing liquor dealers as the scum and offscourings of the earth, to another. It believes in the enforcement of the laws of the land; the protection of every citizen in his right as defined by the Constitution and the laws, and a fair, open, honest expression of opinion. Everybody who believes in this sort of a government is welcome to vote and act with the Democratic party with the assurance that if the party is successful, every man's right's will be respected and no class will be proscribed.

This is not the case with the Radical leaders. They are all things to all men, and everything to secure an election. To-day they pledge themselves to a given interest for the sake of votes, while at the same time they are sworn to oppress that identical interest as soon as the opportunity offers. It has been the habit heretofore for certain people to vote against and abuse the Democracy, until those whom they elevated to power turned upon and proscribed them, and then they rush to the Democratic party and try to be protected in their rights. It is probably a question whether men who will not protect their own rights and interests and abuse without stint those who insist upon all men having their legal rights, deserve to be protected at all, after elevating their enemies to power, and persisting in keeping them there.

We beg to inform this class of men that the Legislature has not yet adjourned, that the Local Option law hangs fire, and a vote or two more or less may determine a great many things. Now if those whom they elected to office have unanimously agreed to destroy their business interests, can they reasonably expect those whom they maligned and tried to defeat to use extraordinary exertions to save them? We put this question candidly to every man who feels himself interested, and submit to him whether it is best to support men who believe in individual rights protected by law or those who are willing to sacrifice the interests of classes to prolong, or secure a further lease of power.

Why men will be absolutely blind to their own interest in this country almost passes the understanding. Take for instance, the experience of Know Nothing times. A party sought to deprive one-fourth of the people of the country of their political rights on account of their nativity or their religious belief. The Democratic party breasted the storm and saved them their rights. Now what is the result? Almost half of this proscribed class vote the same party into power and have no one to protect them from oppression, but the Democratic party. The same holds good in various other matters, not necessary now to refer to specifically. The fact is, the Democratic party has about come to the conclusion, that men who will vote away their own rights, abuse the Democratic party and work for its defeat, ought to suffer all they get when the perfidious men whom they have elected to office break their pledges; and so far as the Democracy are concerned may enjoy the smoke of their torment alone. Why should men who spare no means to defeat the Democratic party rely on it for protection when their elect apply the thumb screws to them? That is a question to the Democracy would like to have answered, and will doubtless in the future go upon the principle of preferring the claims of its friends before heeding the appeals of its enemies.

COL. T. A. SCOTT, the new President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, after the survey of the prospect of traffic and expenses of the present year, estimates the gross earnings at nine millions of dollars, and the net income, exclusive of sales of and collections from lands, at $4.500,000 The price of the first mortgages is at about 89¾ per cent. The Central Pacific mortgage, on the continuation of the same line are selling at 100⅝@100½ per cent.

NEWSPAPER OBSCENITY.

It is a very great blot on the reputation of first-class daily newspapers, such as the *World*, or the *Tribune*, for instance, that they deem it necessary or profitable to defile their columns with disgusting details of crime—reports of trials for rape and seduction and abortion—to say nothing of the most accurate biographies of prize fighters and circumstantial accounts of contests in the Prize Ring.

While general society has, during the present century, refined and reformed altogether its modes of speech—while even the proverbial license of the stage has been curtailed and plays like the "HUNCHBACK" and "RICHELIEU" form the models for modern play-wrights, the newspapers have become daily more vulgar and obscene in many of their departments, and records of police courts. The testimony produced and dialogues of reporters with the meanest, as well as the most abandoned criminals, are all spread out at nanseating length in the columns of the most "enterprising" newspapers — papers which decent people are almost compelled to take for the general news they contain.

In nine-tenths of the families of the land, no one would think for a moment of relating verbally the foul stories of human transgressions as they are given in the habitual reports of the popular metropolitan dailies. No one one would dare to venture on such an experiment. Indeed it is not permitted by the refined tastes of the day to read aloud even the Bible and Shakespeare all through, as they were written—omissions and modifications of the text must continually be made (even though the sense should be marred) in deference to the more modest mode of speech which now prevails. Nor is it only local misdemeanors that the well paid metropolitan press feels bound to ferret out and expose—clothing their reports in flashy language, and adorning them with sensation head lines. But the talents and the diligence of those who furnish telegrams to the Associated Press are taxed to the utmost in the same behalf. Each several horror which may occur each day in every village of Europe or America, is sent "flying all about" on the wings of the telegraph. Achievements in murder, robbery, incest, forgery, in short all and every crime, great and small, are reported at large expense, and may be found on the breakfast table of any well-to-do family, where railroad facilities extend.

There can be no question that many young men and women who may unfortunately possess a latent leaning to evil practices, will often find a motive to indulge their propensities for do they not learn how to commence and continue a career of crime?—and are they not, in many cases, fascinated with the distinction which is gained by thieves, prostitutes and murderers? finding in the notoriety that criminals now attain, strange incentives to follow their example.

The shameful excuse that these great newspapers *must* give *all* the news—that they must ransack every haunt of poverty and vice, not to relieve but to expose the inmates, and all for the sake of making their papers more popular and more profitable, have not even the common merit of truth. It is for lucre, and very filthy lucre, that they do these things. It is not—it cannot be—necessary to the success of these papers that they should mar their columns with such matters. How many more papers do the *World* and the *Tribune* and the *Herald* sell, because the thieves, burglars, prostitutes and all the "roughs" and all their sympathzers by those papers for the congenial matter they may contain? And the publishers cannot offer any other apology for furnishing to their millions of moral readers mental aliment all reeking with corruption and rank with poison. Supplying thousands, too, with this sort of reading who could never obtain from any other source.

If it be true that the vicious classes must have this sort of literature—that the "roughs" must be supplied with information of coming prize-fights, and fraudulent races and matches—that thieves must be kept posted as to the whereabouts of their confederates—and that successful plunderers and murderers must learn exactly how to avoid arrest—let these depend for such information on the *Police Gazette* and kindred publications. But for the sake of morality, and religion, and common decency, let the "respectable" newspapers be respectable in fact. Let them cease at once, and never resume the business of ministering to the worst of human passions, and refuse to defile their hands with the sinful gains that may flow from such demoralizing sources.

WE regret to say that there are evidences of a snarl at no distant day between the loyal organs in this city. The *Dispatch* which was so exceedingly shaky last year, and required "the facts you know, my boy, the facts," to convince it of the fitness of some of the Regular candidates, is trying to take the lead this year. The "oldest," which fought the battle "single-handed and alone," is hardly satisfied with this unseemly forwardness, and also looks askance at the *Commercial*, which is in training for the leadership of the Regulars. The *Gazette* does not mean to be put off in this way, and we understand that the matter has been laid before the Ring, and it will be required of the two prodigal sons to take back seats and look on while the *Gazette* "single-handed and alone" eats the fatted calf. Whether they will act like good boys remains to be seen. They have an ugly habit of referring to the official figures, about the time of general love feast.

BENEVOLENT, VERY!

A sudden and overpowering fear has seized upon the *Gazette* that the Democratic party of the United States is not going to have any platform of principles in 1872. The concern of our cotemporary over this prospective state of affairs is distressing to a poignant degree, and we clearly foresee that it will be necessary to resort to "yarb teas" to bring the venerable personage around.

"There be some things that men do not understand," and this is a case in point. Why the *Gazette* should rend its garments and sprinkle ashes on its head because the Democratic party is not going to have a platform, is a sort of a modern Babylon. We have been heretofore lead to believe by the remarks of our cotemporary that the ends justified the means, and that to defeat the Democratic party was the cardinal virtue of the soldiers militant, and entitled them to special mention and immunities in the general muster of the triumphant.

But latterly it exhibits a burning desire to advise with the Democratic leaders and point out to them the path to glory. This ardent desire to dally and coquette with the enemy is clearly open to grave suspicion, coming as it does from this prim exponent of polarized political virtue, which for any time during these past ten years has been free to maintain, that to profess Democracy was a sufficient cause why a man should be shot upon the findings of a drum head court martial or sent to a bastile for life. It has thrown the sandals off its feet to make haste and proclaim to the world that Democrats individually and collectively were traitors, ignoramuses and disreputable characters generally, unfit for civilized society and deserving if not of utter extinction, political and personal slavery at least.

Hence, it is not a little strange that our venerable cotemporary's bowels are so suddenly moved on behalf of Democratic success. True, it may be that an expert in symptomology would decide that its present uneasiness arises solely from a superabundance of bilary secretions that have been riled with an over feed of Ku Klux with San Domingo sauce. So deeply concerned is our cotemporary for Democratic success, that it proposes the following as the next Democratic platform, which, if it did not smell so strongly of MORTON would be as fragrant as a soap factory:

1. Payment by the Government of the value of the slaves emancipated by the war, thereby increasing the national debt about two thousand millions of dollars.
2. Putting the disabled Confederate soldiers, together with the widows and orphans of their comrades, who fell in battle or died in the hospitals, on the United States pension list.
3 Depriving colored citizens of the elective franchise.
4. Withholding from the colored citizens their civil rights and equality before the law.
5. Recognizing the sovereign State right which permits the indiscriminate murder of "carpet-baggers," who may emigrate from Northern to Southern homes.
6. Permitting great laxity in the collection of the revenues and the abolishment of all "odious war taxes."
7. The inauguration of an era of free trade and the complete obliteration of all protection afforded home industry.

How charming; and yet the *Gazette* sadly reflects: "We do not suppose the Democrats will adopt our suggestion in the matter." Why not, prith'ee? Has not MORTON who cannot tell a lie where an untruth will serve his purpose, declared that this was to be the Democratic platform? Certainly the Democracy will adopt the *Gazette's* suggestions, but it might have went on and suggested the following additional articles of faith:

8. Substantiation of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and that vultures inhabit the Radical leaders.
9. That the be-deviled swine that were driven into the sea did not all perish, a portion of them surviving through their progeny until the present time, and serving an excellent purpose as the custodians of the public funds in the capacity of Revenue officers, &c.
10 A firm belief in the axiom that history repeats itself, especially in a recurrence of the locusts, lice and frogs of Egypt (*Vide* the list of Federal appointments.)
12. Geese saved Rome; Buzzards are likely to destroy America.
13. Put a beggar on horseback (or in the Presidential chair) and he will ride (the country) to the devil.

Now if our cotemporary will kindly adopt the above and add them to his platform, we think that the Democracy will at least consider the question of their adoption. But since our cotemporary has so kindly undertaken to tell what the Democratic platform *ought to be*, giving each of its distinctive seven principles, we in turn will tell him what the seven principles of the Radical leaders *are*. They are short and pithy and not to be misunderstood, viz:

1. The
2. Five
3. Loaves
4. And
5. The
6. Two
7. Fishes.

Here is a platform in which truth, history and mathematics are all in the most perfect accord, and one that is carried out by the Radical leaders to the fulles extent. Moreover it is so comprehensive that every Radical land thief, chim swindler, Reveuue defaulter, Pension gobbler and lobby speculator can stand on it without being crowded.

AN enthustastic Radical paper winds up a long article, favoring GRANT'S renomination, by saying "he is bound to take." That is the principal objection to him. He takes everything that is offered to him, from a pint of peanuts to a $100,000 house.

THAT CLUB HOUSE.

We join our congratulations with those of our happy Radical neighbors over the remarkable epoch in our city's history, viz: the opening of a political club house, where gentlemen can meet and talk over political matters in a quiet respectable way, thus affording a real opportunity for the improvement of local politics. It is to be hoped it will not be diverted from this laudable purpose.

The only wonder is that the Radical party in the Banner County of the Union, where its members possess more wealth according to the population than any place else in the country, should have been so long about establishing a club house, and then apparently only moved to it by the fact that the Young Men's Jackson Association was taking active steps to establish a first class club house, which, when completed, will be worthy of the noble object it has in view.

But there are a few things connected with this club house, aside from its sudden springing into existence, that strikes us as rather singular. In the first place, why was it called the LINCOLN club house, when it was mainly established by GRANT'S appointees in office? Why was it not called the "GRANT?" That would have been more appropriate, and would probably have set better upon the stomach of ULYSSES? Then again we are at a loss to know why a club house was not built specially for the purpose. There are certainly enough shavings off the City Hall to build a club house, worth say at a modern estimate, $75,000. Consequently we see no sort of reason why the Ring that manipulated the $800,000 of the City Hall fund should not have been able to put up a splendid club house at the expense of the tax payers of the city, and thus added still more to its respectability and standing.

We are a little curious to know whether our German fellow citizens will make the LINCOLN club house their head quarters. Certain it is they will not be allowed to drink their lager thereabouts in peace. It is even intimated that its frequenters will be put upon a cold water regimen and required to aid in putting a stop to the flow of beer. Whether this is only a mere rumor or not, we are not prepared to say, but we presume that the opportunity will be offered for every one to find out for himself. The next Radical convention will determine the style of bantlings that will be hatched in the "LINCOLN" after which explanations will be in order.

OBITUARY.

Daniel Francios Esprit Auber.

Cable dispatches of the 14th inst., announce the death of this celebrated musical composer. He was born at Caen, France, in January 1784, and was, consequently, eighty-seven years of age at the time of his demise. AUBER in early life was the pupil of a celebrated Italian musician and composer Sig. MARIA LUIGI CARLO ZENOBI SALVADOR CHERUBINI, who taught at Florence.

AUBER'S first musical production "Le Sejour Militaire" was brought out in 1813 and was very coldly received by the public His first musical success was in 1820, when he produced his comic opera "Le Bergere Chatelaine." Afterward in partnership with M. EUGENE SCRIBE he composed the music of a very large number of operas which were remarkable for their beauty, grace and originality. In 1828 he composed and brought out his opera "La Meutte de Portici "generally known as "Masaniello," which is pronounced his master piece. M. DENNE-BARON said if it: "In this are found situations strong and impassioned, rendered with admirable energy, *nuances* which the composer has seized with exquisite delicacy, displaying all the riches of style diversified to infinity."

Among those of his most popular comic operas may ge classed "Fra Diavolo," produced in 1830; "Lestocq," in 1834, "Le Domino noir," in 1837, and "Haydee," in 1847. In 1827 he was chosen a member of the Institute. Something more than a year ago he was made director of music in the chapel of NAPOLEON III., which position he held until the overthrow of the Emperor. He has lived under every form of French government from the Orleanists and Bourbons, to the Empire and the murderous Red Republican Commune.

DON PIATT says the government is anxious to get away from Washington, and don't want to be bothered with long speeches about the treaty; and says the mends to offer; the questioning and ques- Hon. CHARLES SUMNER has eight amendtionable Mr. EDMUNDS has, of course, some eighteen, while Senators CASSEELY and GARRET DAVIS have prepared volumes in that direction. I doubt whether the Senate gets off that treaty and away from here under two months. If this proves to be the case, His Excellency the Inscrutable will get exasperated beyond measure, because he can not leave here until this thing is finally disposed of. I don't see why he can not go at any time; but such is the Executive impression, and this is promulgated every day. If it is this fact, of course his Excellency will be exasperated, for he has made his arrangements a little run out to California—sort of a swing around the circle in that direction—and after that he goes down to the delicious atmosphere of Long Branch to while away his loyal leisure among the fast men, fast women and fast horses of the sweet-scented locality. To be detained under the circumstances in Washington by this fool Senate that labors under the extraordinary delusion that it can settle these differences between the United States and Great Britain, better than the High Joints did, is enough to drive a President crazy. And he would go crazy, only he is so busily engaged in fixing up for the succession.

IN North Carolina the other day, a federal marshal, with a regiment of Federal troops, gallantly sallied forth and heroically captured sixteen persons, whom some one had accused of complicity in "Ku Klux" outrages. It is chronicled as the first victory for "the government" under the Personal Government act, and even the Jacobin newspaper correspondent (one of the lying breed who manufactured outrages to order for the New York *Tribune*) is compelled to state that "no show of resistance was made;" that the sixteen were "well-known men of considerable property," and that "the general impression is that the arrests might as easily have been made without troops." Such is the contemptible revelation of the miserable pretext upon which the Congress of the United States has assumed to clothe ULYSSES GRANT with the absolute powers of a military dictator.

THE Massachussetts law-makers have legislated on their liquor law until they have legislated all the force out of some of its provisions. The first case under what is called the beer law came up in the Municipal Court at Cambridge on the 12th inst., and resulted in the discharge of the defendant. The law provides that the inhabitants of any city or town may annually vote that no person shall be allowed to sell strong beer, ale, porter, or lager: but the act failed to prescribe any penalty to follow a disregard of such a vote, and the Judge decided that the omission could not be supplied by implification. The neglect to prescribe a penalty was not the result of forgetfulness, but of such a superfluity of amendments that the legislators' ideas became confused, and they amended the penalty out of the act while they supposed they were amending it in. An amendment, however, providing a penalty has since been passed.

The President's Son.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* gives a detailed account of the doings at the Academy at West Point, and concludes with the following startling announcement:

"Discipline has become relaxed at West Point, and President Grant is responsible for it, for first obtaining the appointment of an inefficient Superintendent, and next for persisting in keeping him there to the disgust of all good army officers and the great injury of an honored institution. The fact that the son of the President of the United States was a cadet, and was constantly receiving black marks for disobedience of orders, is sufficient reason why that cadet of all others should have been promptly punished to the full extent of the regulations. Instead of pursuing such a course, the Superintendent protected him, and his father, having supreme power, protected the Superintendent. Had young Grant been the son of obscure parentage, instead of being a scion of republican loyalty, his career at the Military Academy which had terminated long since.

It is safe to say that but for

THE PRESIDENT'S UNRULY SON,

the license which has been allowed to prevail at the Academy would not have existed. The President, urged by leading military men, has recently been induced to make a change of Superintendents. To blind the eyes of the dear public, an announcement was sent to the country ten days ago, through the press, that Col. Pitcher is relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and that Gen. Ruger will succeed him. The same dear public no doubt thinks Pitcher is out and Ruger is in. Such is not the fact. The order does not take effect until the first day of next September. *This is to enable Cadet Grant to be graduated and receive his diploma*, as under no other Superintendent but Pitcher, who is one of Grant's pets, could such a cadet have been retained at the Academy as long as he has.

ONE MORE FACT.

Gen. Buchanan was Colonel of the First Infantry, U. S. A. Col Pitcher was a supernumerary officer. Buchanan bore an unblemished record and a spotless reputation. He was physically qualified to perform all of his duties. The last organization of the army was authorized be a special act of Congress, requiring that all supernumerary officers be mustered out of service. Grant recollecting that Buchanan in the performance of his duty, years before the rebellion, was the cause of shoving him (Grant) from the army, resolved to be revenged, and at the same time save Pitcher. Buchanan was forced to leave his regiment in order that Col. Pitcher, an officer physicially unqualified to perform active duty might be retained.

The Attorney General and the Internal Revenue Tax.

In being overruled as he has been by the Attorney General on the subject of the justness of the imposition of the revenue tax for the closing five months of 1870, General Pleasanton should take comfort rather than indulge regret. Nothing, to our mind, so well proves the very reverse of the decision to be true as its origin from this source. Mr. Akerman, as the complacent friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, is ready to back him up at all times with "an opinion as is an opinion." He is worse even than poor Bunsby in the matter of giving advice, for the ancient mariner did not muddle the situation if he did not clear it up. But Mr. Akerman's opinion is clearly against the facts. In reality, there was no opinion needed. Ten thousand Attorneys General can never make it a fact that there is any Congressional enactment providing for the collection of an income tax upon moneys received during the interval between the 1st of August and the 31st of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. Mr. Akerman has only repeated the stupid blunder which he made in the case of the Pacific Railroad bonds when he "decided" against the plain reading of a deliberate contract.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Newspapers in New York.

Three daily New York city newspapers, two evening, and one morning, have died within a month, and more must be on their last legs. None of the dead journals had a long life; but they lived long enough to lose at least three or four handsome fortunes. It takes long years of labor and large investments in capital to establish or maintain a successful journal, if a live newspaper is printed, with telegrams from Europe and at home.

Since the *Express* was established in this city alone, over sixty daily papers have started and died, after losing at least twenty millions of dollars. There is no business more precarious than journalism, unless it is mercantile business, in which it has been proved that in a long course of years from ninety-three to ninety-five per cent. fail in business.—*N. Y. Express.*

LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, May 15, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at four o'clock.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. OLMSTEAD moved the discharge of the committee for the consideration of the House joint resolution fixing the 16th instant for final adjournment. Agreed to by a vote of 15 Republicans to 14 Democrats, but the Speaker ruled that it was not in his power to place the resolution before the Senate for consideration, the chairman of the committee still holding it.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Supplement for East Birmingham with satisfactory amendments by Messrs. Graham and Purman.

Authorizing James M. Taylor, Alderman Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, to reside in the Nineteenth ward.

Relative to bonds of indemnity in Allegheny county.

Authorizing Braddock's borough to establish and regulate weigh scales.

Incorporating the West Pittsburgh Inclined Plane Company.

Border Claims Bill.

In the evening Mr. CONNELL introduced and had passed a resolution re-calling the border county claims bill from the House, the object being to amend the bill satisfactorily to all parties.

Fees of Viewers.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a general bill regulating the fees of surveyors appointed to view roads.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed:

Incorporating the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, and Dollar Real Estate Loan Association of Allegheny.

Extending Kilbuck road laws to Moon township, Allegheny.

Authorizing the opening of Lowrie street in Reserve township and Millvale borough, Allegheny county.

Renewing the charter for a bridge across the Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, with the House amendment struck out.

Incorporating the Modern Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Idlewood Cottage Company.

Incorporating Braddock's Field Gas Company.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican Senators will hold a caucus to-morrow morning.

The House meets to-morrow.

S.

HARRISBURG, May 16, 1871.

SENATE.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. WHITE introduced a joint resolution for final adjournment on Friday, the 19th instant, which was voted down by a party vote, the Democrats voting no.

Border Claims Bill Passed.

On the motion of Mr. BUCKALEW the Senate without discussion or opposition amended the Border county claims bill recalled from the House, by providing for the revision of all claims and certificates from the Governor and State Treasurer countersigned and registered by the Auditor General, stating the amount of adjusticating claims, certificates made payable only when the United States shall pay such claims.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Supplement authorizing additional tolls for the Ewalt Street Bridge Company.

Incorporating the Twenty-first Ward market.

Supplement for the Police District of Robinson township.

Extending the Pittsburgh vehicle license law and law for the prosecution of disorderly persons to St. Clair borough.

Incorporating the Plate Glass Insurance company of Allegheny city.

Authorizing the Washington sub-school district to levy tax.

Incorporating the Consolidated Gas company of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the school board of Mount Washington to borrow money.

Also the following Senate bills:

Incorporating the Duquesne Literary Club.

Supplement in reference to streets and sewers in Pittsburgh.

Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at Shousetown.

The bill relative to bituminous coal screens passed its second reading.

Republican Caucus--Rutan for Speaker.

The Republican caucas met early this morning, and unanimously nominated Senator J. S. Rutan, of Beaver, for the next Speakership.

HOUSE.

Allegheny Streets.

Mr. WARNER introduced a supplement relating to the streets of Allegheny city, allowing viewers to file assessments of the cost of grading, paving and curbing. Passed.

Erie and Allegheny Railroad.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Erie and Allegheny Railroad passed.

The Border County Claims Bill

was returned to the Senate in obedience to a request, and subsequently the Senate amendment was concurred in. So the bill goes to the Governor for approval.

Bituminous Regions.

Mr. HUMPHREY'S bill for a Commission to examine the bituminous coal mines, passed with an amendment, confining the time of examination to one hundred days. S.

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, May 17.

SENATE.

Screens in Bituminous Regions.

The bill regulating the size of screens in the bituminous coal regions, came up on its third reading and was opposed by Messrs. Delamater and Buckalew, and favored by Messrs. Allen and Graham. The bill was finally defeated by 9 yeas to 22 nays.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The House bill relative to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company was passed, Mr. Delamater having first offered several amendments which were voted down and speaking at length against it.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed:

Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at Shousetown.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania Rubber Company.

Incorporating the consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburg.

The House bill relative to screens in the bituminous coal regions passed to a second reading.

The House bill authorizing the school directors of Mount Washington to borrow money.

The Senate supplement to the act incorporating the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railroad Company.

The Senate bill relating to distributing the proceeds of sheriffs' sale.

The House bill incorporating the Woodruff Sleeping Coach and Company.

HOUSE.

The House met at nine o'clock.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills were passed:

Requiring the Butler county commissioners to publish lists of jurors.

Providing for equitable division of property between Allegheny county and Pittsburgh, so amended by Mr. Warner as to apply to Allegheny city and the consolidated districts thereof.

Supplement for Ormsby bridge company, allowing them to lease the bridge to railroads.

Validating subscriptions to the Homer, Cherrytree and Susquehanna railroad.

Mr. WARNER introduced and had passed a bill authorizing councils of Allegheny city to vacate Spruce Street.

S.

U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1871.

Private War Claims.

The Senate met at noon, and the VICE PRESIDENT laid before them an answer to a former resolution calling for a copy of the report of William Whiting, late Solicitor of the War Department, containing a list of claims from foreign subjects, growing out of the transactions of the rebellion.

The VICE PRESIDENT, in reply to Mr. Sumner, said the report was in a printed volume transmitted and two written pages from the Secretary of State accompanied it. About thirty-five pages of the book related to those claims.

Mr. SUMNER thought that as the information was not generally accessible, it ought to be printed with the letter of the Secretary of State.

Executive Session.

The printing was ordered, and then on motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Senate went into executive session.

Arraigning "Tribune" Correspondents.

At ten minutes past one o'clock, Messrs. White and Ramsdell were brought into the Senate under arrest.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Select Committee, offered a resolution that required the Vice President to propound the question to them. What excuse they have for not answering certain interrogations relative to the premature publication of the treaty, and whether they were now prepared to answer all proper questions asked by the Committee?

Mr. CARPENTER made a statement, showing the undoubted right of the Senate to make the interrogation, and the impropriety of making public matters of such vast importance. He said there were two courses, either of which they must pursue: First—the Senate must go forward and compel obedience to its rules: or confess, in the face of the world, its want of nerve and weakness.

Mr. FENTON offered a substitute for the pending resolution, requiring the question to be propounded as follows: Did you receive a copy of the treaty either from a Senator or clerk or secretary of a Senator or any officer or any employee of the Senate, or any member of his family?

This Mr. FENTON thought was as far as they ought to go.

Mr. WILSON supported the substitute, speaking in favor of a free press, and saying that this proposition would vindicate the Senate, and then they ought to stop.

The resolution of Mr. Carpenter was then agreed to—yeas 42; nays 14 in the following form:

Resolved—That Z. L. White now in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate on an attachment for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions propounded to him while he was being examined as a witness by a Select Committee of the Senate thereto duly authorized, be arraigned at the bar of the Senate and that the President of the Senate propound to him the following interrogatories.

First. What excuse have you for not answering the several interrogatories propounded to you by the Members of the Special Committee of the Senate before which Committee you were examined as a witness on the 15th day of May, instant.

2. Are you now ready to appear before said committee to answer all proper questions that may be put to you by said committee touching the disclosure, directly or indirectly, through any members of the Senate or any officer or employee thereof, of what purports to be a copy of the treaty of Washington, now pending before the Senate in executive session, and that he be required to answer the same, and that the Secretary of the Senate take his answer in writing, and that said witness be first sworn by the Vice President, and that the Vice President then is to propound to him the several interrogations which were propounded to him by said committee, and which he refused to answer as shown by the report of said committee, and that said witness be required to answer the same, and that the Secretary of the Senate reduce his answer to writing.

Taking the "Tribune" Man to Task.

Mr. White was then, in pursuance of the resolution, escorted to the front of the Secretary's desk by the Sergeant-at-arms when the

VICE PRESIDENT proposed the questions to him.

Mr. White said he was not now prepared to reply and asked that leave be given him until to morrow at noon for that purpose.

The request was granted.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER a similar resolution was adopted as to Ramsdell.

This gentleman was also escorted to the desk of the Secretary, when

The VICE PRESIDENT propounded the questions.

Ramsdell also asked time to prepare his answer, which was granted.

The Senate then at five o'clock adjourned.

Messrs. White and Ramsdell were released on their parole to appear and answer at the time stated.

RADICAL POW-WOW.

The Convention at Harrisburg—Nominations for State Officers—Grant's "No Policy" Endorsed—Buncombe Resolution in Laudation of His Honest (?) Administration and Spotless (?) Integrity.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—The Republican State Convention nominated Colonel David Stanton of Beaver, for Auditor General, and Robett B. Beath of Schuylkill for Surveyor General, both on the first ballot.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of President Grant meets the full approval of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and that his financial policy, by which the national debt is steadily reduced; the reduction in the expenditures of the government; the honest (?) collection of revenues; his fidelity to the principles of human rights, through which liberty to all is to be secured in every part of the land; his loyalty to the people in having no policy (!!) to enforce against their will, and the spotless (?) integrity of his administration merit that continued confidence of the American people, and point to him as an honored leader of our party now, and the proper standard bearer of the Republican party in 1872.

The convention then adjourned.

THE GALLOWS.

Confession of a Double Murderer.

YANKTON, DAK., May 15.—From an eye witness I learn the following additional particulars relative to the hanging of the murderer Jamison at St. Helena, Nebraska, yesterday. He began by confessing to the murder of John Caffrey, at Fort Buford, but claimed that his comrade, Swisder, shot him. He denied the murder of Locke, until about two o'clock, by which time the crowd had increased to about two hundred. A vote had been taken, and he had been informed that he would be hung. He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken to the porch, said: Fellow citizens—I have come to make a free and open confession of the crime I have committed. I know that I will have to be hung, and I only ask to be hung like a man. I have received a good deal of abuse for a murder committed at Buford, the principal part of which was done by the man himself, who testified against me. I killed this man Locke down here. I had a quarrel with him the day before, but that was no excuse. I had time to reflect, but I killed him. We were going through the timber together and I had some angry words, when I caught his ax and struck him twice, killing him immediately.

The murderer, whose real name is Jno. McBenth, was thirty years old, born in New York, went to Kentucky, served in the Union army, and came to Dakota in the 23d Infantry. He had a sister in Bowling Green, Kentucky; made a will just before the execution bequeathing her a house and four acres of land there; confessed to killing a man in Kentucky before leaving, but he says it was accidental. On Saturday night, after being taken across the river from here, he took a heavy dose of strychnine, given to him by a prisoner at Sioux City. The dose was too heavy and he recovered, though he was sick yesterday from its effects.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

He is Executed by Judge Lynch—A Villain of the Deepest Dye.

YANKTON, Dak., May 15.—James Jamison alias McBeuth, was hung by a mob at Helena, Cedar county, Nebraska, nine miles east of here, on the south side of the river, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was arrested near Omaha last week for the murder of Henry Locke, a German wood-cutter, living in Cedar county, in October last, and was brought to Helena for trial, arriving there yesterday. There seems to have been no doubt as to his identity, or of his guilt, and knowing of his expected arrival at Helena yesterday, quite a large crowd from this side of the river was there to meet him.

He confessed the murder, which was a cold-blooded one, and three other murders of which he was accused, he having escaped from jail here, on a similar charge, a day or two before the murder in Nebraska was committed. He objected to being hung because he was unprepared to die, but not because of his innocence. He was once strung up, but the rope broke, and it is stated he coolly smoked his pipe while they were getting the rope ready again.

The whole affair, however reprehensible, seems to have been conducted with equal coolness and deliberation on both sides, the plea being that he was a deep-dyed, slippery scoundrel, and the only safety was in hanging him, as no ordinary jail would hold him. The murder with which he was charged, when in jail here, was in killing a comrade, near Fort Randall, when coming down the river in a mackinaw. He denied having done so, yesterday, but afterwards said to a companion that he first shot the victim and afterwards cut his throat.

THE DOOMED RULLOFF.

Gov. Hoffman Refuses to Interfere—Preparations for the Execution—Condition and Appearance of the Prisoner—He Sternly Refuses Religious Aid—Concerned for His Philological Work—Eagerness to Witness the Execution—Only Twelve Person to Be Present.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 17.—The approaching fate of the murderer Rulloff has set the public here into a frenzy of excitement. Scarcely anything else is heard of in conversation, and the fact that but twelve persons will be, by law, permitted to witness the execution, causes a great deal of unworthy emulation for a place in the narrow court-yard of the county jail where the gallows are being erected; the morbid infection has even extended to the female sex. Rulloff's attorney served a notice on the District Attorney last Friday, infonning him that an argument would be made this week before the Governor for the commutation of Rulloff's sentence, solely on the ground of opposition to capital punishment, and the attorney said he would be provided with a petition numerously signed by influential men in New York and elsewhere setting forth good reasons why the sentence should be commuted. A copy of the notice was inclosed to Attorney General Beeker, who came to New York on Saturday to prepare his papers and petitions, which were sent to the Governor by mail.

In a conversation on the subject of the commutation of his sentence on Friday, Rulloff said there was no hope for him; even if the Governor should commute his sentence he did not believe he could get out of Binghamton alive, as every hand was arrayed against him since he was arrested, and he could not escape violence from the people.

Last evening the following dispatch was received:

NEW YORK, May 16, 2 P. M.—To George Beeker, Binghamton: Have examined the papers which Mr. Apgar brought down, and have decided not to interfere in Ruloff's case, either by respite or commutation. JNO. T. HOFFMAN.

This seals the fate of Ruloff, and he will be executed to-morrow. A report has gained considerable circulation that Sheriff Winner had suppressed certain petitions and representations prepared by Rulloff to be forwarded to the Governor, but it is unfounded, as everything Rulloff has written has been sent to its destination as directed, and he has written nothing that the Sheriff has objected to.

Rulloff is very anxious to know what the people think and say about him. He says he will never please his enemies enough to write scraps of his history. He is still actively engaged on his philological work, and began writing the Key to it on Friday. Extra precautions have been taken to provide against his escape or suicide. He is shackled and guarded by one watchman at day and two at night. Preparations for the execution began to-day. Over one thousand applications have been received by the Sheriff to witness the hanging.

Rumors being afloat that some unscrupulous persons intend after Rulloff's death to publish the history of his life, purporting to be derived from himself. Rulloff to-day issued the following card:

This is to certify that I have never in any way contributed to the preparation of a work to be sold as my life, and that any such work purporting to be written from information furnished by me, will be fraudulent and untrue.

(Signed) EDWARD H. RULOFF.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1871.

DARING ROBBERY.

The Adams Express Company's Office in Columbus, O., Burglarized to the Tune of $40,000.

COLUMBUS, O., May 17.—The Adams Express Company's office here was robbed of between forty and fifty thousand dollars this morning. The company has an old room in the rickety depot in this city, and the money was taken from there. Two young men occupy the room. When the midnight trains went out, they looked after their duties as usual, but when the next train arrived, about two o'clock, no one came out to look after the interests of the Adams Express Company. The Express Messenger went to the Company's room to see what was up. He found the door open, but could arouse neither of the men by calling, and finally went to them and shook them. With difficulty they were awakened, and then the robbery was discovered, the safe having been opened with a key which was left in the lock. It is supposed the men had been drugged and the key taken from their pockets. The outer door of the room was very insecurely fastened and could be easily opened. The exact amount of property taken cannot now be told, but it will reach over $40,000.

BLACK KUKLUX.

The Vestrymen of A Negro Church Murder A Colored Brother--Twelve Dollars the Worth of A Human Life.

In Memphis, on Saturday night, at a negro church fair some twelve negroes pursued one of their number and cut and shot him to death. The *Appeal* gives the following account of the affair:

About the hour in question, a muscular, greasy, yellow-colored cook, who, maneuvers the cuisine at the Magnolia Gardens, presented himself on the premises, and "sort o' sneaked around there awhile." In a short time a squad of colored individuals rushed up to the door of the building and attempted to get in without paying. This at once created a row. The gentle shepherds of the fold drew their swords, talk waxed loud and furious; confusion set in. Now was the greasy cook's opportunity. He stretched his brawny arm through the hole behind which the faithful treasurer sat, and

SNATCHED THE ABOVE MENTIONED CIGAR BOX,

the accumulated contents of the evening's receipts. He had a scuffle around the door, but Cookey managed to get away after receiving sundry whacks from rusty swords. He ran citywards. In his way there was a culvert about one hundred yards from the starting point, and not far from it was a section of steamboat funnel that served as a sewer to a cross street. Cookey made an attempt to crawl into the pipe, but finding he hadn't time, he threw himself under the culvert, whither he was pursued by ten or twelve of the gentle shepherds with drawn sworns and ready pistols. There was another scuffle under the culvert. The shepherds secured the wolf there, dragged him out and beat him with their swords, and then shot him through the head, killing him dead as a door-nail at once. His brains were scattered about the inside of his hat, some of them being spilled on the ground. They then dragged him a few feet back, toward the under part of the culvert, and left him.

THE CORONER.

An hour afterwards the Coroner was on the ground. The place about where the body was found was dilligently investigated. Under the culvert the marks of many feet and the evidence of much scuffling were found; also, some little change, consisting of nickels and small denominations of currency. The body was carried up to the African Baker Institute and a jury of colored men summoned by Coroner Moffatt. He picked out seven men who could read and proceeded to inquest the dead man. Over thirty witnesses were summoned. All the "gentle shepherds" were sworn, but not one of them knew who killed the greasy thief of twelve dollars! There could be nothing made out of them. They testified to the fact of the fuss; of the snatching of the box, but knew nothing of the killing. No trace of the box, even, could be found. Here was a fix for Moffatt! The jury, however, brought in a verdict that the dead one had been killed by a pistol shot fired by a murderous hand. Before Moffatt left the scene he had conversations with a miscellaneous crowd of odds and ends of humanity, which threw some light on the subject of the actual firing. He found the pistol from which three shots had been fired, and he considered that valuable. A colored woman, who dwells in a little shanty close to the culvert, told him that she heard some one exclaim: "Ed., don't shoot him." Yesterday morning he pursued his inquiries further, and became convinced that Ed. Diggs, who was the president, the head and front and factotum of the African-Bailey institute, was the hunky boy who sent the bullet through the thinking apparatus of the greasy cook, that hooked the twelve dollars which had been collected for the benefit of the African-Bailey institution. Coroner Moffatt seated himself in his buggy, rode out three miles to a point on the Nonconnah Bottom, near the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, and found Ed. stretched upon the floor of his papa's shanty. He took him to the station-house and delivered him up to Captain Gray, to be held for investigation. Yesterday evening, in company with our sensational reporter, he went to Fort Pickering again and had George Warner and Shedrack Prairie arrested. They are also gentle shepherds.

OHIO NEWS.

A MAN recovered $150 in the Marion County Common Pleas the other day for the unlawful detention of his dog by another party.

THE present Ohio penitentiary was first occupied in 1834.

CAMBRIDGE has eighty-five widows and forty-five widowers.

R. M. CLARK, Auditor of Belmont County, has sued the Belmont *Chronicle* for slander, that paper having charged him with embezzlement.

THE Muskingum river at Zanesville is one hundred and eleven feet above the level of Lake Erie. The same river has a fall from Zanesville to Marietta of one hundred and four feet.

THE biggest hail-stone of the season fell in Fairfield County a few weeks ago. It was five and a half inches in circumference.

THE express agent at Arcadia, the other day, threw $6,700 into the stove by a mistake. The greenbacks burned finely.

A SKELETON measuring seven feet, has been unearthed from one of the Indian mounds in Hocking County.

THE *Holmes County Farmer* says that Colonel McCook seems to be the favorite of the Democracy of that County for Governor.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

METHODIST QUAATERLY CONFERENCE.

Second Session—List of Delegates—Ex-Gov. Pierpont Elected President.

The Second Quadrennial Session of the General Conference of the Methodist (Non-Episcopal) Church, commenced yesterday morning at nine o'clock in the First Church, Fifth avenue. This body is composed of ministerial and lay delegates, the basis of representation being one member and layman for every one thousand members. The Conference was called to order by Rev. H. B. Knight, Secretary of the preceding General Conference. The attendance was quite large.

Ex.Governor F. H. Pierpont- of West Virginia, was unanimonsly elected Temporary President. Governor Pierpont upon taking the chair returned thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon him.

After the election of the President religious exercise were conducted by Rev, Joel S. Thrap, General Agent of Adrian College. He read as a scripture lesson, the twelfth chapter of Romans, after which. the conference joined in singing the 55th hymn,

The election of Secretary being next in order Rev. H B. Knight, of the Pittsburgh District was nominated and elected.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

On motion of Rev. C. Gray, of North Illinois District, Rev. H. B. Knight, of Pittsburgh District, and Mr. Henry Cassell, of Muskingum District, were appointed as a Committee on Credentials.

The Committee examined the credentials of the delegates present, and submitted a report, which was adopted.

THE LIST OF DELEGATES.

The Secretary then called the roll, from which it appeared that the following ministers and laymen had been elected delegates, some sixty of whom answered to names:

Ohio District.—Ministers—W. R. Parsons. Thomas P. Graham, J. M. Flood, S. B. Smith, M. V. B. Euana. Laymen—Thompson Douglass, James M. Johnson, Thomas J. Finch, H. C. Hamilton, J. C. Murphy.

Muskingum District.—Ministers—John Burns, William Hastings, E. S. Hoagland, C. Springer, J. S. Thrap, J. C. Ogle, J. H. Hamilton. Laymen—Joseph Wells, Lewis Browning, William D. Ford, Henry Cassel, Samuel Moore, J. B. Hamilton, H. E. H. Hartsock.

Pittsburgh District.—Ministers—George Brown, William Collier, John Scott, Alexander Clark, P. T. Laishley, H. B. Knight. Laymen—F. Pierpont, F. H. Collier, T. F. Scott, Benson Fordyce, Wm. Rinehart.

North Illinois District.—Ministers—W. H. Jordon, C. Gray. Laymen—S. J. Mulvane, R. Mount.

South Illinois District.—Ministers—S. M. Gentry, W. M. P. Quinn. Laymen—C. Link, G. Stout.

Kansas District — Minister — Samuel Young. Layman—F. W. Johnson.

Gennessee District — Minister — E. W. Wheat. Layman—Alexander Cary.

West Michigan District—Minister—J. Kost. Layman—O. F. Howard.

Tennessee and North Georgia District—Minister—Wm. J. Witcher. Layman—A. S. Vining.

Iowa District—Ministers—Wm. Remsburg, W. Huddleston, E. S. Brown. Laymen—John M. Murphy, David Patterson, J. Bartholemew.

North Indiana District—Ministers—J. H. Luse and R. Hussey. Laymen—E. Hall and A. D. Whitford.

Nebraska District — Minister — J. M. Young. Layman—Alanson Jones.

Indiana District—Ministers—Thomas Shipp, H. Stackhouse. Laymen—A. D. Ames, Joseph Hall.

Onandago District—Ministers — Hosea Ure, N. R. Swift. Laymen—Daniel Eddy, Peter Weaver.

Missouri District—Ministers—William McFarland, A W. Motz.* Laymen—R. Calvert, J. W. Bush.

*In place of O. Carlton, deceased.

Pennsylvania District—Minister—B. R. Smith. Layman—J. M. Brown.

Michigan District—Ministers—Asa Mahan, Wm. H. Bakewell. Laymen—Chester Cooley, Aarmon Owen.

North Carolina District—Minister—W. M Kerr. Layman—W. A. McCall.

North Missouri District—Minister—R. A. Bathurst. Layman—Robert White.

New York District.—Ministers—J. J. Smith, J. H. Robinson. Layman—Lewis Johnson, Calvin Tompkins.

HOURS OF MEETING.

A resolution fixing the hour of meeting in the morning at nine o'clock, and in the afternoon at two o'clock, was offered and adopted. The hours for adjournment were not fixed.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Revs. C. Gray, Alexander Clark and John Burns, were appointed a Committee on Rules and Regulations.

On motion of Rev. H. B. Knight, the pastors of the Methodist churches of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham were appointed a committe to arrange religious services.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Religious services were conducted by Mr. Gray.

Additional delegates presented their credentials and were enrolled.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Brother Rose, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Missions; Brother Pace, of North Missouri District, and Brother Hale, of Michigan District were introduced.

A motion to postpone the election of officers was lost.

For the Presidency there were 63 votes cast; 33 for Pierpont, 13 for Gray, 15 for Burns, 1 for Brown, and 1 for Graham.

Governor Pierpont was therefore elected President. He made a few brief remarks thanking them for their choice, and observed that it was out of the usual course to elect a layman to that position. It remained to be seen, he modestly remarked, whether the choice was judicious or not.

The rules and regulations for the guidance of the Conference were next read—twenty five rules and an "extra." One of the rules is an exhibit of broad minded Christian charity. It forbids the introduction of any topic or remark that would be calculated to hurt the sensitive feelings of a person of any other religious persuasion who might happen to be an auditor. And the "extra" discountenances the use of tobacco in any shape or form in Conference, during the period of session.

A committee of seven from various parts of the United States was appointed for the purpose of appointing standing committees.

Dr. Collier presented a petition uring the removal of the Book Concern from Springfield, Ohio, to Pittsburgh. Referred Judiciary Committee.

A YOUNG man named Johnson, eighteen years of age, residing in East Mahoning township, Indiana county, on Sunday last, while preparing to go gunning, put his foot on the hammer of his gun and blowed into the muzzle when it went off, killing him instantly. The Coroner must have come to the conclusion that that gun was loaded.

MEDICAL.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill.

HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters

BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different rom all others. It is composed of the pure juices of VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts, the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in the bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alchoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly ly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients will most certainly be cheated;

They are the Greatest Known Remedies
or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart Durn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Figenuttri of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dole or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspirations, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will ecome healthy and well.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints and Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills o pr oduce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, cting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its eculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedpeculiar action is upon the Liver, clensing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America and the East Indies,

sep 17&F-1y

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

Western House of Refuge—How The Thing is Run—Music and Molasses for the Inmates—Gingerbread and Tea on Sunday—Dixmont Asylum—Western Penitentiary—Six Cents of Tobacco per Week-Talking Through Pipes—Bill of Fare—Coffee and Corned Beef—The Girls Make a Bad Exhibit—Allegheny County Toombs—Shin Bone Soup Twice a Week—Cheese Occasionally—The European Plan Nowhere-The Allegheny Work House—Ball and Chain for the Refractory, &c.

Dr. Johnson enunciated a great truth when he said that one half of the world knew not how the other half lived. If this be true of the ordinary run of mortals, how much more so concerning those unfortunates who pass their lives behind the grating which separates them from the great, unheeding throng outside.

The first annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities has just been issued, and presents some facts and statistics of interest to the public "here and hereabouts." The report for the

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

Shows that the cost of the buildings was $150,000, of which the State provided $93,500.

The annual cost of maintaining each inmate, including all expenses, except improvements of a permanent character, was $185 51; deduct the earnings of the inmates, $1,987 32, reduces it to $176 11.

The division of time for sleep, devotional exercises, work, school, meals and recreation is as follows:

For sleep, 9 hours; devotion, 1 hour; work, 6½ hours; school, 4 hours; meals, 1½ hours; recreation, 2 hours; total, 24 hours.

Vocal and instrumental music is taught and has awakened an influence for good; as reformatory agents they soften and humanize the asperities of a life which is often rendered cheerless by the unvarying monotony of a rigid system. Music promotes cheerfulness.

The children are instructed in the usual branches of an English education, such as are taught in the common schools.

The usual out-door plays and games are permitted in the yards, the officers doing all they can to encourage cheerful and vigorous play. Balls, marbles, kites, jumping ropes, etc., etc., are bought for the children. In the winter sleds and skates are freely introduced. A reading-room is open to those who prefer to spend their leisure hours in reading or in other quiet amusements.

The boys who are furnished with two suits of clothes, made of blue jeans, and lined with heavy muslin. One suit is used for every day purposes and the other Sunday. They are also furnished with two pairs of heavy shoes and thick stockings. The girls are furnished with three dresses, all of flannel: one of these dresses is for work, one for school, and one for Sunday.

BILL OF FARE.

Monday.—Breakfast, bread, potatoes, coffee; dinner, bread, boiled fresh meat, potatoes, turnips; supper, bread molasses or butter and tea.

Tuesday.—Breakfast, bread, salt fish, potatoes and coffee; dinner, bread, baked beans and pork; supper, bread, molasses or butter and tea.

Wednesday.—Breakfast, bread, molasses and coffee; dinner, bread, boiled salt meat, potatoes, cabbage; supper, bread, molasses or butter and tea.

Thursday.—Breakfast, bread, bacon or pork, potatoes, coffee; dinner, bread, meat and vegatable soup; supper, bread, molasses or butter and tea.

Friday.—Breakfast, bread, potatoes, coffee; dinner, bread, boiled salt fish, potatoes, beets; supper, bread, molasses or butter and tea.

Saturday.—Breakfast, bread, bacon or pork, potatoes, coffee; dinner, bread, bean soup, boiled pork; supper, bread, molasses or butter and tea.

Sunday.—Bread, or rice and molasses, coffee; dinner, bread, cold baked meat, potatoes, turnips; supper, bread, molasses or butter, gingerbread and tea.

The statement of the condition of

DIXMONT INSANE ASYLUM

is a gratifying exhibit of the affairs of the institution.

The buildings have cost, to July 5, 1870, with their furniture, the sum of $508,086 62. It is occupied with patients to its full capacity, the number being 410. Of these 320 are supported by the "public authorities," at $3 per week. The law provides, also, that the indigent insane shall have precedence of "paying patients." Suitable provision is made for the admission of those who become insane temporarily, from the use of "intoxicating drinks." The maximum rate per week for the first two classes is $3 each.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

The educational interests of the inmates are carefully attended to, and copy books, spelling books and arithmetics are supplied to any who will make use of them, and books of an educational character may be bought by prisoners or their friends. Ministers of any denomination visit prisoners when desired by them, and Catholic priests make weekly visits to members of that Church.

The numbers employed in the different branches are: Weaving, 185; shoes, 90; cigars and boxes, 24; miscellaneous items of labor, on prison clothing, bedding and shoes, 15; cooks, 4; bakers, 4; washmen, 2; gardeners, 3; firemen, 4; blacksmiths, 2; carpenters, 3; gasmen, 3; nurses, 3; sweepers and cleaners, 4; invalids, old and worthless, 20, sick, 14. Total 380 in Penitentiary. At trade work, 220; at prison work, 47; sick and idle, 34.

The most remunerative work is weaving, long a specialty in this institution. Shoemaking next.

The cigar business is well suited to men of delicate constitutions. All the work is for State account.

The prisoners' work can usually be done in six hours; weavers manufacture 9 yards of cloth per day; shoemakers from 3 to 5 pairs per week; cigarmakers 800 per week.

Tobacco is issued to convicts to the value of six cents per man per week. It is undoubtedly of great value as an aid to discipline. Men would rather lose food than forfeit their small piece of tobacco. For any violation of rules during the week, or remaining over in punishment when issued, their tobacco is forfeited.

Prisoners are restricted from communication, and are punished when detected violating the rule. Occasionally they speak in pipes, and call to their neighbors, which is very difficult to detect.

The cost of keeping an inmate in this penitentiary in the year 1870, for all expenses, including salaries, was 44 cents per day.

THE BILL OF FARE AT THE ALLEGHENY SING SING.

They have for breakfast and supper, bread, coffee and molases; dinner, two days each week, stew made of beef or mutton, potatoes, onions and dough dumplings, all boiled together, coffee and bread. Four days each week they have beef rations, three-fourths of a pound per man and soup varied as much as possible, with beans peas, rice, barley turnips, hominy, cabbage, sour krout, potatoes, dried corn or dough balls, soup rations, one quart per day.

On Sundays, dinner of corned beef and potatoes, boiled separately, and coffee.

The coffee ration is one quart; bread ration, 22 ounces per day; molasses, ¼ gallon per month, or 2 pounds of sugar instead. The rations are varied by an occasional issue of cheese instead of beef and soup for dinner; by dried apples or peaches stewed for supper, and by the issue of young onions and lettuce in early summer. At all seasons raw onions are issued every week or two. Tomatoes, either raw or cooked, are much relished, and boiled beets and raw cabbage are issued when procurable at moderate cost. One pint of vinegar is served twice per month.

The managers claim that their records conclusively show that seventy-five per cent. of the boys are reformed and do will, becoming respectable and useful members of the community. The record of the girls is not so favorable; rather more than fifty per cent., however, are reformed and do well, and about five per cent. are returned to the institution.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON.

The Warden receives $1,000 per annum. A deputy is also employed at a salary of $900. Only two deaths have occurred here in three years—one man and an infant child. The only punishment inflicted for infringement of the rules is confinement in a cell.

The Commissioners ask for bids to supply the prison with bread, meat, and such other articles of food as they need for supporting the prisoners for six months. In this way they are furnished with one hundred pounds of shin bones, twice a week, for making soup. All the prisoners receive soup twice a week. The "court prisoners," as they are designated, receive two pounds of bread per day, and those confined under summary convictions receive a pound and a half per day. The prisoners are allowed to buy food from the Warden, and when they do so they are furnished from his own table, on such terms as he may determine. They are also permitted to receive their meals from outside friends who may take sufficient interest in them.

The prison is dark and badly ventilated, and during the hot weather the inmates complain of the intense heat, especially in the upper tier of cells, near the slate roof. A long term of confinement in this jail, with its present dietary regulations, could not be otherwise than detrimental to the health of the prisoner.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOSE.

It is located on the west bank of the Allegheny river about eight miles above the city of Pittsburgh. The farm consists of fifty acres of arable land, and is well adapted to the purposes for which it is designed.

The congregate system is pursued in this prison. The prisoners work ten hours per day; from seven to twelve in the morning, and from one to six in the afternoon. Their friends are allowed to visit them once in four months, unless this privilege is withheld on account of bad behavior on the part of the prisoner. The punishment in use are the ball and chain.

FLAT BURGLARIES.

The Counting Room of "The Post" Broken Open—Drawers Ransacked—Great Expectations Blasted—The Cracksmen Pay Sundry Visits.

Some party or parties who clearly have no idea of the *status*—financially of a newspaper office, especially—on Saturday night or Sunday morning, forced the counting room door of THE POST with a "jimmy," and "went through" the desks and drawers, but got nothing for their pains. The thief or thieves overlooked a few dollars that were in one of the drawers.

Several dollars damages was done to the various desks in forcing the drawers, which is the only loss sustained. The idea of robbing a newspaper office is so ridiculous that if the perpetrators should be apprehended, we insist that they shall be sent to Dixmont instead of the Western Penitentiary, as the former institution would be most likely to reconstruct them and fit them for society. The next time they plan a raid, we hope they will give us notice, and we will see that all the drawers are left open, thus not only preventing a useless destruction of office furniture, but prevent the possibility of discovery in consequence of the noise created in breaking them open.

The store of L. Dummett & Co., confectioners, was entered on Saturday night or Sunday morning and $30 in coppers taken out.

The Methodist bookstore, on Smithfield street, was broken into, the entrance being effected by a door in the rear. There were only a few pocket books taken out.

The boarding house of Mr. Morgan, Moorehead's Row, Soho, was entered, and $50 worth of clothes stolen, belonging to a man named John Moore, and also a small amount of money. It appears there were two loose fellows loafing about the house for the past few days who are suspected. One of them, named Lewis, has been arrested, and he says that his companion, a fellow named Miller, is the guilty party.

Death From Excessive Drinking.

An inquest was held by Coroner West on Saturday afternoon, on the body of a man named Henry Louth, who was found dead in bed a short distance above Dam No. 1 on the Monongahela river. It appears that deceased had been drinking for some time past, and his wife becoming dissatisfied with his conduct left the house. He was last seen on Thursday by some of his neighbors and then disappeared entirely. The neighbors became alarmed and thinking something extraordinary was the matter broke open the door on Saturday, and found him lying in bed dead. On a washstand beside him were several bottles labelled "poison." It was thought at first that the fact of his wife deserting him, and the effects of the drink had probably conspired to produce temporary insanity and caused him to commit suicide, but Dr. Arthurs gave it as his opinion that the deceased died from congestion of the brain, resulting from excessive drink, and that he had not taken any poison. The bottles did not appear to have been opened. He was about forty-six years of age.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by aswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

For THE POST.]

The New Insurance Department.

The bill introduced into the Legislature of this State on the 3d inst., to create an *Insurance Department*, is an entirely different affair from the bill relating to insurance offered a month or two ago, and seems to be merely a project to create a new office, and for nothing else. There is to be a Superintendent of Insurance, with $2,500 a year salary, who is to have five clerks. These, with the other expenses, will cost the Insurance Companies doing business in this State some twenty or thirty thousand dollars, without doing anything that we can perceive for the additional security of policy holders. We do not see that this new officer has any effective power to require the chartered companies of the State to make their paid up capital compare in the proper degree with the risks they may assume, nor to prevent them from declaring cash dividends before they shall have paid in or acquired sufficient capital to meet even a small portion of the possible losses they may incur.

The insurance bill reported some time ago, contained many features which, if they had been passed into a law, would have been some protection against insurance adventurers, both domestic and foreign. This bill seems simply intended to relieve the Auditor General from looking after the Insurance Companies of our own State, as well as the agencies of companies from other States and countries, and it is nothing more. It amounts to about this: The insurance people are to attend to their own business, and to pay the State Superintendent and his five (or five and twenty) clerks for overseeing them, the State companies bearing the heaviest part of the burden. A carefully devised insurance law is wanted in Pennsylvania, so that the people may, if *possible*, be insured in their insurance. O. P. Q

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER, on whose land gold was first discovered in California, has located in Litiz, Lancaster county.

DAVIS I. PRUNER, ESQ., of Bellfonte, has invented a machine for making horse-shoes, the capacity which is about twenty a minute.

THE Greenville *Valley Echo* has the following: "A mare belonging to Mr. J. R. Crunkleton, gave birth to a colt, a few days since, which has five hoofs. The extra hoof is attached to the fetlock joint of the right front foot, is perfect in form and instead of being a useless appendage, the colt exercises perfect command over it.

JOHN SEIBERLING, of Lehigh Co., this State, is said to be the oldest postmaster in the Union. Mr. S. is 84 years old, and was commissioned postmaster in 1820, and has held the office ever since.

THE Lycoming *Standard* says that snakes and grasshoppers are unusually numerous this season. So are Radical fools.

THEY have big sheep in Indiana county. Wm. J. Coleman, of Blacklick township, sold to Milton McJunkin, sixty-six head of grade Cotswold sheep, for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-five dollars. Gross weight of sheep, 10,815 pounds, average weight, 163⅓ pounds. First twenty averaged 200 hundred pounds, heaviest sheep, 220 pounds. These sheep were four years old—bred by W. J. Coleman. They averaged six pounds washed wool the first three years. McJunkin sheared six hundred and sixty pounds of unwashed wool from them, averaging ten pounds; heaviest fleece twelve and three-quarter pounds—sheep after having been sheared and shipped to Philadelphia, averaged 183½ pounds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE WINE.—I am this day in receipt of 50 cases of the most celebrated AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE WINE, manufactured by the St. Louis Wine Company. This wine is really a very superior article, perfectly pure, free from adulteration, and in flavor much finer than the imported article. Also 50 cases of

"SUPPENNONY WINE,

Manufactured in South Carolina. This is a remarkably fine flavored Wine, and is especially recommended for invalids. Those wishing pure and good wines, at moderate prices, should give these a trial.

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

DR. J. S. HAWLEY'S

PEPSIN PREPARATION.

A full assortment of Dr. J. S. Hawley's Celebrated Pepsin Preparation, received at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOQUET SOAP.

A very fine article for the toilet, for sale at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Try the American Champagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.
Try the American Champagne Wine.

Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
m15

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

1,003 GIFTS—GRAND GIFT Concert and distribution for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity, New York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington. To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. A. Pleasanton Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Wednesday, June 7th, 1871.

The following gifts will be awarded the successful ticket holders by the Commissioners: 4 story brick house, 66 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, $28,000; 2,240 acres timber land, in Washington Co., Md., with three dwellings and saw mill, lying on Ches. & Ohio Canal, $20,000; 2 story brick house, 122 Bolton St., Balto., $16,500; 3 story brick house, 200 Conway St., Balto., $7,500; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, 3 miles from Balto., on Passenger R. W., $11,000; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, same location, $9,000; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, same location, $8,500; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, same location, $7,500; 7 lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each, $17,500; 300 Cash Gifts, $36,000 bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln County, Nebraska, 7 per cent. gold interest; $4,000 U. S. bonds, $10,000 N. C. bonds, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Balto., 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Balto., 100 shares Northern Central R. R., 100 shares Erie R. R., 20 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R., 20 shares Phila. Wilmington & Balto. R. R. $2,000 Tickets only will be sold at $5 each, $2500,000.

Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, Lisbon, Md. } Com'rs.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltimore, Md. }
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Trustee.

REFERENCES:—Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. Motter, National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Att'y. Gen'l, Baltimore.

On the day of the Concert the newspapers in Washington will announce the names of the gentlemen who will be present as a Committee of Citizens, by invitation, at the allotment of Gifts, and a week before that day, the time and place of the Concert and the names of the performers will be announced in the newspapers of Washington, New York and Baltimore. Deeds of the above Real Estate certified by counsel, in the hands of the Trustee. Tickets and Circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau St., New York.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. m9:d&w

AGENTS WANTED—$225 A MONTH by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. sep16:mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PIANOS & ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
BRADBURY,
SCHOMACKER,
AMERICAN PIANOS.
And the Celebrated
Estey Cottage Organ,
Superior to all others in quality of tone and durability.
Sheet Music, Books, and Musical Merchandise always on hand at Eastern Cash prices.
BARR & KNAKE,
12 Sixth (Late St. Clair) Street.
apr7:d&w

Duff's College.

No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
An Old and Reliable Institution.
HARPER'S EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING
Used as a Text Book.
Penmanship.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
Book-keeping Department.
Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

C. DUFF & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 Second Avenue.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 20 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists every where. jan6:TU-TH&s-1-y

NO MORE WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and for those suffering from weak nerves and habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a lightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal, healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink; WARNER'S VINUM VITATE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who need a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most peasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young and old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists: also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles. n6-MWF-1y

EMMENAGOGUE

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) There is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted! Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. oct15:1y

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:11w-e.

DESIRABLE OHIO RIVER VALLEY FARM FOR SALE.—Two hundred and twenty-five acres improved limestone land all under fence, located in Adams county, Ohio, seven miles from Manchester, in a good neighborhood, surrounded with turnpikes, level land, well watered, close to good schools and churches, new cottage and all the convenient outhouses to complete a good farm. This property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to DAVID DUNBAR,
apl8:wlmo Manchester, Ohio.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all mercurial diseases, and the resultant effects of ineffectual or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 2956 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, accurately sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.

Renews the Nutritive Matter which Nourishes the Hair.

Renews the Growth of the Hair When Bald.

Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness. Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations must have extraordinary virtues Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well founded, if the remedy betaken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely use.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
And sold by Druggists all round the world.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
PITTSBURGH.
Wholesale Agents.

Knox Fruit Farm
AND NURSERIES.

BEDDING PLANTS.

We invite the attention of all persons who wish to ornament their grounds to our immense stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS,
Heliotropes, Pelargoniums, Etc.

We have perhaps the most complete assortment in this market. We shall be glad to have parties visit our GREENHOUSES, situated TWO miles from the city on the Brownsville Pike.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox,
OFFICE, 137 LIBERTY STREET.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.
de24-1yw

MOTHERS
With a sick family will do well to consult
DR. GRIFFITH,
The London Physician. He gives medical advice to the Poor free of charge. Thousands of females whose daily sufferings are untold, from complaints peculiar to their sex, can get immediate relief, furnishes his own remedies.
Office: 145, cor. of Fifth ave. and Wylie st.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Hours—8 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.
Enclose stamp for circular. mi5:eod-eow

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. 11TH AND LIBERTY STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap6:w

DR. A. G. WALTER,
NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH,
Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw
Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p.,

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
de24:tf 78 Nassau street, New York City

AGENTS! READ THIS!

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HA MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases ut it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, though the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Color, and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT:

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by diseased conditions of that fluid. These deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other virulent poison, given in the form of Pills or potters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas. NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decomposition and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS: as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.
Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, end is
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to be part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,
20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,
As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pa will be stopped
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTER

AMERICA-ENGLAND.

The Washington Treaty.

ARBITRATION THE BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

Paying off the Alabama Claims.

RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The following is the text of the treaty of Washington:

Article I—Mode of Appointing Arbitrators.

Whereas, Differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of acts committed by several vessels which have given rise to claims generally known as the Alabama claims, and

Whereas, Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports and for depredations committed by them.

Now in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of claims which are not admitted by Her Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all said claims, growing out of the acts of the aforesaid vessels and generally known as the Alabama claims, shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of five arbitrators to be appointed in the following manner: That is to say the first shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; His Majesty the King of Italy, shall be requested to name one; His Majesty the King of Brazil, shall be requested to name one, and the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one. In case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of the arbitrators, or in the event of any one of the said arbitrators omitting or declining to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the Emperor of Brazil, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrators in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such heads of State. In the event of the refusal for two months after the receipt of refusal from either of the high contracting parties, His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to name the arbitrator either to fill the original appointment or in place of the one who may have died, be absent or incapacitated, or who may omit, decline or from any cause cease to act as such arbitrator, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be, to act as such arbitrators.

Article II—Place of Meeting—Decisions.

The arbitrators shall meet in Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest day convenient after they have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that are laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty. All questions considered by the Tribunal, including final affairs, shall be decided by a majority of the arbitrators. Each of all the high contracting parties shall name one person to attend the Tribunal as agent, to represent it generally in matters connected with arbitration.

Article III—Interchange of Evidence.

The written or printed case of each of the two parties accompanied by documents, official correspondence and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the ratification of the treaty.

Article IV—Each Party Allowed to Present Rebutting Evidence.

Within four months after such delivery on both sides of the case, either party may in like manner deliver in duplicate to each member of the board of arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a counter case with the documents and evidence so presented by the other party. The arbitrators may, however, extend the time for the delivery of such counter case, documents, correspondence and evidence, when in their judgment it becomes necessary, in consequence of the distance of the place from which the evidence shall be presented. If in the case there shall be submitted any report or document in the exclusive possession of any party, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators, to produce the original or copies of any papers used, giving in each case such notice as the arbitrators may require.

Article V—Of Arguments on the Merits of Each Case.

It shall be the duty of the agent of the party within the two months' time limited for the delivery of the counter-case on both sides to deliver in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party, a written or printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which the government relies and the arbitrators may if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point require a written or printed statement or argument by counsel upon it. But in such cases the other party shall be entitled to reply either orally or in writing as the case may be.

Article VI—Rules Governing the Arbitration.

In deciding matters submitted to them, the arbitrators shall be governed by the following three rules to be taken applicable to the case:

First—The American government is bound to use due dilligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe intended to cruise or carry on war against any power; and with dilligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or for recruiting men.

Thirdly—To exercise dilligence in its own ports and waters and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Her British Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of the principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claim mentioned in Article I arose, but that Her Majesty's Government, in order to evince her desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and making satisfactory provisions for future aggressions in deciding questions between the two governments arising out of claims, the arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act on the principles set forth in the rules, and the high contracting parties agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and bring them to the knowledge of other maritim powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

Article VII—Awards of Damages.

The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides. It shall be made in writing, and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it. The said tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately, whether Great Britain, by an act or omission, failed to fulfill any duties set forth in the foregoing three rules or those recognized by the principles of international law, not inconsistent with such rules; and shall certify such fact as to each of said vessels. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all claims referred to it, and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of the United States at Washington, within twelve months after the date of award. The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of the United States for his Government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his Government.

Article VIII—Paying Expenses.

Each government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it and of the arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the Tribunal. All other expenses connected with arbitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

Article IX—Record of Proceedings.

The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

Article X—Board of Assessors—Their Duties, &c.

In case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as aforesaid, and does not award the sum in gross, the high contracting parties agree that a board of assessors be appointed to ascertain and determine at what the claims are valued, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure as to each vessel according to the extent of such liabilities as decided by the arbitrators.

The board of assessors shall be constituted as follows: One member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States; one member thereof shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; one member thereof shall be named by the representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Italy, and in case of a vacancy happening from any cause, it shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointments were made.

As soon as possible after such nominations the board of assessors shall be organized in Washington, with power to hold their sittings there or in New York, or in Boston. The members thereof shall severally subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them, and shall forthwith proceed under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the Government of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper; but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the Government of Great Britain and of the United States respectively. They shall be bound to hear one from each government as counsel or agent. A majority of the assessors in each case shall be sufficient for decision. The decision of the assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing and shall be signed by them respectively and dated. Every claim shall be presented to the assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting, but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation of a claim to a further period not exceeding three months.

The assessors shall report to each government at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such reports. If further claims then remain undecided, they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting, and in case any claims remain undetermined at that time they shall make a final report within a further period of six months. The reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representative of Her Britannic Majesty, at Washington.

All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable at Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report. The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary. The expenses of the Board of Assessors shall be assumed equally by the two Governments, and paid from time time, as may be found expedient, on the production of accounts, certified by the Board. The remuneration of the Assessors shall be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties in a similar manner.

Article XI—Adherence to the Decisions of the Boards.

The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration and of the Board of Assessors, should such Board be appointed, as the full, final and perfect settlement of all claims hereinbefore referred to, and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to their notice, or made, prepared, or laid before the Tribunal or Board, shall from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the Tribunal or Board, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred and henceforth inadmissable.

Article XII—Private Claims of American and British Subjects and How Decided.

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, citizens of the United States upon the Government of Her Britanic Majesty arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between the 13th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of April, 1865, inclusive, not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in article I. of this treaty, and all claims with like exception on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, subjects of Her Britanic Majesty upon the Government of the United States arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to the government for its interpretation, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in Article XIV. of this treaty, shall be referred to three commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner: That is to say, one commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and the third by the President of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty conjointly. And in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date of exchange of ratification of this traety, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Spain.

In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any commissioner or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

Provided, That for making the original appointment the period of three months in the case of such substitution shall be calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The commissioners, so named, shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all such claims as are laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty respectively, and such decision be entered on the record of their proceedings.

Article XIII—Limit of Time for Investigation.

The Commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented them. They shall investigate and decide such claims in such order, and in such manner, as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by, or on behalf of the respective Governments, in support of, or in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side on behalf of each Government as counsel or agent for such Government. On each and every separate claim a majority of the Commissioners shall be sufficient for award. In each case the awards shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by the Commissioners assenting to it. It shall be competent for each Government to name one person to attend the Commission as its representative, and support the claims on its behalf, and answer the claims made upon it, and represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The high contracting parties hereby engage to consider the decisions absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion or delay whatever.

Article XIV—Limits for Presenting Claims and Deciding Thereon.

Every claim shall be presented to the Commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in cases where reasons for delay be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and in any such case the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding three months longer.

The Commission shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from their first meeting. It shall be competent for the Commissioners to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been made, preferred and laid before them either wholly, or to any and to what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this treaty.

Article XV—When and How the Awards Shall be Paid.

All sums of money which may be awarded by the Commissioners on account of any claims shall be paid by the one government to the other, as the case may be, within twelve months after date of final award, without interest and without any deduction as specified in Article XVI.

The Commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates therein, and may appoint and employ a secretary and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. Each government shall pay its own Commissioners and agent or counsel. All other expenses shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties. The whole expenses of the Commissioners, including contingent expenses, shall be paid by ratable deduction on the amount of sums awarded by the Commissioners.

Provided, always such deductions shall not exceed the rate of five per cent. on the sums so awarded.

Article XVII—Final Settlement of Such Claims.

The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect and final settlement of all such claims as are mentioned in article XII of this treaty upon either government, and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, prefaced, or laid before the said commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of said commission, be considered and created as finally settled, barred and thenceforth inadmissible.

Article XVIII—The Fisheries.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that in addition to the liberty secured to United States fishermen by the convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing or drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, liberty for a term of years, mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this treaty, to take fish of any kind except shell fish on the sea coast and shores and bays, harbors and creeks of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the colony of Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon Magdaline Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish.

Provided, That in so doing they do not interfere with the right of private property, or with British fishermen in peaceable occupation of a part of said coast for the same purpose. It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to sea fishery and salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouth of the rivers thereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

Article XIX—Reciprocal Fishery Grant.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have in common with the United States, liberty for a term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the eastern sea coast and shores of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, in the bays, harbors and creeks of said sea coasts and shores of the United States and said islands, without being restricted to any distance from shore, with permission to land upon said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish.

Provided, in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

Article XX—Reserved Fishing Grounds.

It is agreed that the places designated by the Commissioners appointed under the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 5th of January, 1854, upon the coasts of her Britannic Majesty's dominions and of the United States as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that treaty shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated, such places are to be constituted in the same manner and have the same powers, duties and authorities as the Commission appointed under the said first article of the treaty of the 5th of January, 1854.

Article XXI—Free Duty on Fish, &c.

It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article XXIII of this treaty fish oil and fish of all kinds, except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil being the produce of fisheries of the United States, or the Dominion of Canada or Prince Edward's Islands, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty.

Article XXII.

Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the privilege accorded to the United States under article XVIII of this treaty are of greater value than those accorded by articles XIX and XXI of this treaty to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and if this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that the Commissioners shall be appointed to determine—having regard to the privilege accorded by the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in articles XIX and XXI of this treaty—the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded the citizens of the United States under article XVIII of this treaty, that any sum of money which said Commissioners may demand, shall be paid by the United States Government in gross sum within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

Article XXIII—How These Commissioners Shall be Appointed.

The Commissioners referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed in the following manner; that is to say, one Commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britanic Majesty, and the third by the President and Her Britanic Majesty conjointly, and in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this act shall take effect, then the third Commissioner shall be named by the representative at London of His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for, in making the original appointment. The period of three months in the case of each substitution shall be calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

The Commissioners named shall meet in the city of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest possible period after they have been respectively named and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. Each of the high contracting powers shall also name one person to attend the Commission as his agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the Commission.

Article XXIV—Order of Procedure.

The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the Commissioners appointed under articles XXII and XXIII of this treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either government may present. If either party shall offer oral testimony the other party shall have the right of cross-examination under such rules as the Commissioners shall prescribe. If, in a case submitted to the Commissioners, either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the Commissioners, to produce the originals, or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Commissioners may require. The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from date of organization of the Commission, and the Commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissoners under circumstances contemplated in article XXIII of this treaty.

Article XXV—Expenses of the Commissioners, &c.

The Commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own Commissioner and agent or counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal portions.

Article XXVI—Navigation of St. Lawrence and other Rivers.

The navigation of the river St. Lawrence, ascending and descending, from the 45th parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain or of the Dominion of Canada not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation. The navigation of the rivers Yucan, Porcupine and Stikem, ascending and descending, from the same parallel, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

Article XXVII—Canal Navigation.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty engages to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland and Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and the Government of the United States engages to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of St. Clair flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and further engages to urge upon the State Government to secure to the subjects the use of the several State canals connected with the canals of the lakes or the river traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of thr United States.

Article XXVIII—Lake Michigan.

The navigation of Lake Michigan shall also for a term of years mentioned in article XXXIII of this treaty be free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States or of the States bordering thereon, but not inconsistent with such privileges of free navigation

Article XXIX—Free Trade in Transit.

It is agreed that for a term of years, mentioned in Article XXIX. of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, Portland and other ports of the United States which have been, or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britanic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper Custom House and conveyed in transit without payment of duties through the territory of the United States under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of revenues as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations and conditions goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without payment of duties from said possessions through the territory of the United States for export from said ports of the United States.

It is further agreed that for a like period, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit without payment of duties through said possessions, under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of said possessions may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods and wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without payment of duties from the United States, through said possessions to other places in the United States, or from export in the ports in said possessions.

Article XXX—Transit Across the La

It is agreed that for a term of years mentioned in article thirty-three, of this treaty, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duties, goods, wares or merchandise, from one port or place within the territory of the United States, upon the St. Lawrence, great lakes, and rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States, as aforesaid.

Provided, that a portion of such transportations through the Dominion of Canada by land, carriage or in bond, shall be under such rules or regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States.

Citizens of the United States may for a like period carry in United States vessels without payment of duty, goods, wares or merchandize, from one port or place within the possessions of Her Brittanic Majesty in North America to another port or place within said possessions.

Provided, That the portion of such transportation made through the territory of the United States by land, carriage and bond shall be under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the government of the United States and Her Brittanic Majesty's government.

The United States further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares or merchandize, carried under this article, through the territory of the United States, and Her Britannic Majesty's government engage to urge the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislatures of other colonies not to impose any export duties on goods, wares or merchandise carried under this article; and the government of the United States may in case such export duties are imposed by the Dominion of Canada, suspend during the period in which such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted under this article in favor of subjects of Her Britanic Majesty.

The government of the United States may also suspend the right of carying granted in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty under this article, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States the use of the canals of said Dominion as provided in article XXVII.

Article XXXI—Limit of Privileges.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty further engages to urge upon the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislature of New Brunswick that no export or other duty shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of American territory in the State of Maine watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick. In case any such export or other duty continues to be levied after the expiration of one year from the date of exchange of the ratification of this treaty, it is agreed that the government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying, hereinbefore granted in Article XXX. of this treaty, for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

Article XXXII—New Foundland.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of articles XXII to XXV of this treaty inclusive, shall extend to the colony of New Foundland, so far as are applicable, but if the Imperial Parliament, Legislature of New Foundland, or Congress of the United States shall not embrace the colony of New Foundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect, but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect by either of the Legislative bodies aforesaid shall not in any way impair any other article of this treaty.

Article XXXIII—This Part of the Treaty to be in Force Ten Years.

The foregoing articles, XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and article XXX of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years, the date at which they may cease to operate; and further, until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said period of ten years or any time afterward.

Article XXXIV—The San Juan Boundary Question.

WHEREAS, It was stipulated by article I of the treaty concluded at Washington, on the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, that the line of boundary between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, from a point on the 40th parallel of north latitude, up to which it had already been ascertained, should be continued westward along said parallel of north latitude to the middle channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly along the middle of said channel and off the United States to a strait to the Pacific ocean; and

Whereas, The Commissioners appointed by the two high contracting parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs Southerly through the Middle Channel aforesaid, are unable to agree upon a line, and

Whereas, The Government of Her Britanic Majesty claims that such boundary line should, under the terms of the treaty above recited, be run through Rasario Straits, and the Government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal De Haro;

It is agreed that the respective claims of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States shall be submitted to arbitration and the award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above mentioned article of said treaty, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal with those claims most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15th, 1846.

Article XXXV—Emperor William, of Germany, the Arbitrator.

The award of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive, and full effect shall be given to such award without any objection, evasion or delay whatever, such decision to be given in writing, and dated; shall be in whatsoever form His Majesty may choose to adopt; shall be delivered to the representatives or other public agents of the United States and Great Britain respectively, who may be actually at Berlin, and shall be considered as operative from the day and date of the delivery thereof.

Article XXXVI—Evidence &c., on the Subject.

The written or printed case of each of the two parties accompanying the evidence offered in support of the same shall be laid before His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, within six months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, and the copy of such evidence shall be communicated by each party to the other through their respective representatives at Berlin. The high contracting powers may include in the evidence to be considered by the arbitrator, such documents, official correspondence and other official or public statements bearing on the suject of reference as they may consider necessary to support their respective cases. After the written or printed case shall have been communicated by each party to the other, each party shall have the power of drawing up and laying before the arbitrator a second and definitive statement if they think fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other party so communicated, which definitive statement shall be so laid before the arbitrator, and also be mutually communicated in the same manner as aforesaid by each party to the other within six months from the date of laying the first statement of the case before the arbitrator.

Article XXXVII—Privileges of Either Party and of the Arbitrator.

If in the case submitted to the arbitrator, either party shall specify or allude to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof and either party may call upon the other through the arbitrator to produce the originals or certified copies of any paper adduced as evidence giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrator may require; and should the arbitrator desire further elucidation or evidence with regard to any point contained in the statements laid before him he shall be at liberty to require it from either party and shall be at liberty to hear one counsel or agent of each party in relation to any matter and at such time and in such manner as he may think fit.

Article XXXVIII—Who Shall Represent the High Contracting Parties.

The representatives or other public agents of the United States and Great Britain at Berlin, respectively, shall be considered the agents of their respective Governments to conduct their cases before the arbitrators, who shall be requested to address all communications and give all his notices to such representatives or other public agents who shall represent their respective Governments generally in all matters connected with arbitration.

Article XXXIX—Powers of the Arbitrator

It shall be competent for the arbitrator to proceed in said arbitration, and in all matters relating thereto, when he shall see fit, either in person, or by person or persons named by him for that purpose, either in the presence or absence of either and both agents, and either or all, or by written discussion or otherwise.

Article XL—Can Have a Secretary, &c.

The arbitrator may, if he thinks fit, appoint a secretary or clerk for the purposes of the proposed arbitration at such rate of remuneration as he shall think proper. This and other expenses connected with said arbitration shall be provided for as hereinafter stipulated.

Article XLI—Expenses.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, all costs and expenses which he may have been put to, in relation to this matter, which shall forthwith be paid by the two governments in equal moieties.

Article XLII.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver his award in writing as early as convenient after the whole cost on each side shall be laid before him, and to deliver one copy thereof to each of the said agents.

Article XLIII—Of Ratification.

The private treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty, and the ratification shall be exchanged either at Washington or at London within six months from the date thereof, and earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington on the 8th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, 1871.

[Here follow the signatures.]

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

County Commissioners Arrested.

The rumors which have been abroad recently regarding the action of the County Commissioners in the license business, and to which little importance was attached by the general public, culminated yesterday in formal charges of bribery and extortion, preferred against two of the Commissioners.

Mr. Joseph Dilworth, a prominent citizen, and a memoer of the Y. M. C. A., came before the Mayor yesterday, and made information, charging Commissioners Wm. H. McGee and Jonathan Neely, with bribery and extortion in the matter of granting applications for license to keep taverns, &c. The informations are drawn up by W. B. Negley, Esq. The following is an exact copy of

THE INFORMATION AGAINST M'GEE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania } vs. William H. McGee.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS-

Personally appeared before me, Jared M. Brush, Mayor in and for the city of Pittsburgh, Joseph Dilworth, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

That William H. McGee, of the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, on or about the ——day of May, A. D. 1871, and at other days and times before that date, and within two years from this date, at the said city of Pittsburgh, he, the said William H. McGee, then being a qualified commissioner of the said county of Allegheny, and an officer of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, did agree to accept and receivo money, and did actually accept and receive money as a bribe or bribes for his his influence in an application of Frank Anderson for a license to keep a tavern in the First ward of said city of Pittsburgh; and from various other persons did receive money to influence his decision in their several applications for license to keep taverns, &c., then depending or about to come before the commissioners of said Allegheny county as a board of licensers, and for which money, and bribes he, the said William H. McGee did then and there agree to give his influence in favor of the granting of said applications for license, &c., and to grant and have said application granted by said commissioners of said county, then acting as aforesaid as a board of licensers of taverns' &c., and before whom the said applications were then depending, or to whom the same were then to be made.

Further, that the said Wm. H. McGee of the city of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, on the —— day of May, A. D., 1871, and at various other days and times before that date, and within two years from this date, at the city of Pittsburgh, he then said Wm. H. McGee then being a qualified commissioner of the said county of Allegheny and an officer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, did willfully and fraudulently receive and take a reward or fee, and rewards or fees to execute and do his duty and office other than is allowed by law or any act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Complainant therefore desires that a warrant may issue and the aforesaid defendant, William H. McGee, may be arrested and held to answer these charges of bribery and extortion.

And further the deponent saith not.'

Sworn to and subscribed this 17th May, 1871, before me. } JOS. DILWORTH.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

THE INFORMATION AGAINST NEELY.

The information against Mr. Neely charges him with having received a bribe from William Ahrenholtz, a tavern-keeper in East Birmingham. The phraseology of the information is the same as that in the information against Mr. McGee.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused, and officers Rivers and Ruch proceeded to the Court House. The warrants were shown to Messrs. McGee and Neely, and they at once accompanied the officers to the Mayor's office. There the information was read to them. They waived hearings in the cases, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each, for Court. Messrs. N. P. Sawyer and S. H. Geyer became bail for the defendants.

Of course, as no testimony was produced in the case, no opinion as to the merits can be formed.

THE PENALTY FOR THE OFFENSE.

The law not only deposes from office persons in the service of the commonwealth for accepting bribes, but also makes them liable to fine and imprisonment. It also makes the party offering or giving the bribe liable to the same punishment. Section 56, page 226, of Purdon's Digest of the laws of Pennsylvania reads as follows:

"If any person shall, districtly or indirectly, or by means of and through any artful and dishonest device whatever, give or offer to give any money, goods or other property or reward, or give or make any promise, contract or agreement, for payment, delivery or alienation of any money, goods or other bribe, in order to obtain or influence the vote, opinion, verdict, award, judgment, decree or behavior of any member of the general assembly or *any officer* of this commonwealth, judge, juror, justice, referee, or arbitrator, in any bill, action, suit, complaint, indictment, controversy, matter or thing whatever, depending, or which shall depend, before him or them, such shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a *fine not exceeding five hundred dollars* and to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding *one year*; and the member of assembly, or *officer*, judge, juror, justice, referee or arbitrator, who shall accept or receive, or agree to accept or receive such bribe, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding *one thousand dollars*, and to undergoan imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding *five years*.

The arrest and holding to bail of the commissioners will not necessarily interfere with the sessions of the board of licenses for the present, as they are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. The license board will therefore, it is presumed, continue its business uninterrupted.

Sold Everywhere.

Hale's Temperance Bitters. tf.

Hale's Temperance Bitters

Are a medicine not a vile beverage. tf.

Pimples Removed.

and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Halzard & Co.. New York.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Hazzard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

OIL.

Developments of New Oil Territory—Operations at the New Wells, &c.

More new "strikes" have been made in North-western Pennsylvania within the last few weeks than for any similar period in the past history of the oil business. In regard to the Armstrong Run and Parker oil field the East Brady *Independent* says:

Business is brisk on Armstrong Run. On Tuesday last we noticed a number of new derricks up, and preparations making for the erection of a number of others. Operators are very active and the recent excellent strikes and large yield of the wells is very encouraging to those engaged in this field. Two things have struck us with peculiar force during our visit recently to Armstrong, and which must have impressed themselves in the minds of others, namely: First the absence of undue excitement at the many successful strikes, and second the absence of anything like a town.

As it is, the supply of oil is large, as the shipments testify, and those who are the fortunate owners of wells, derive a heavy revenue.

The following is a list of operations noted by us:

No 8, Clark farm, is doing eight barrels a day.

The R. S. Wallace well, which had flowed nearly 400 barrels, was torpedoed on the 9th. Doing fifty barrels per day.

The Jennings Bros'. well was torpedoed two weeks ago, and immediately began flowing at the rate of eighty-five barrels a day, and has averaged since about seventy barrels a day. It is just six months since it was struck, and it has yielded exactly 5,000 barrels of oil in that time.

The Meldren, No. 4, was struck on Monday last, and on Thursday morning pumped about sixty barrels, when some of the machinery gave out, and pumping was suspended to make the necessary repairs. It was begun ten months ago, but owing to breakages and other accidents was only completed on the 8th inst. It is 1,317 feet deep.

The Meldren Brothers' well, No. 5, is 1,335 feet deep. Oil was struck on Monday but drilling was continued.

James well, No. 4, was torpedoed on Saturday last, and in twenty-four hours flowed 400 barrels of oil.

The Emma well is being cleaned; has been doing fully 50 barrels per day. Its owners are not satisfied with this production and wish to increase it.

BEAR CREEK OIL FIELD.

This field has assumed wide proportions. The operations began at is mouth proved a failure, and for a long time many were disinclined to venture. but a few bold spirits, not discouraged by the inauspicious beginning, ventured further up the stream, and after many mishaps found the oil belt and paying wells have since amply rewarded them for their labor. Among the first to make the venture were the Overy and Brawley brothers, energetic, hardfisted workingmen. Then Donnely and Parson Bros. followed, and what had been regarded as dry territory, found the very best. Older localities were abandoned, and this promising field became rapidly developed.

The Overy Bros. and Brawley Bros. began operations in June, 1870, and have met with good success. Their six wells are producing a daily average of 75 barrels per day. Besides these, they have six wells drilling and three rigs up. They own 150 acres of the Gibson & Shephard tract, 20 acres of the Parker & Bidwell tract, 40 acres of the Knox farm, and ½ acre on the Campbell Reserve, on which a well if nearly down.

On the Simeon Leonard farm, owned by M. S. Adams, north branch Bear Creek, a new well has been struck and is doing about 10 barrels per day, and improving. Mr. Adams will put down three more wells, making five in all on this tract.

From Bear Creek we returned by way of the Farren farm and Lawrenceburg, and brought up at the

DUTCHESS FARM,

now so prominent among oil men. We noticed many new rigs going up and several wells successfully pumping.

On lease No. 5, Brown & Jennings have a new well nearly completed.

On lease No. 6, Preston & McCullough have started a new drill.

On the north side of the farm, sixteen acres are owned by Fertig & Hammond and McKinney & Nesbit; on which four wells are under way.

The McKinney & Nesbit well, formerly known as the Badger well, is producing sixty barrels per day.

Templeton and others have a new rig up on the lease north of the Gordon well.

The Gordon well is doing 50 barrels per day. It is owned by Ross Mechling and others. A few days ago, a one-fourth interest was sold at large figures.

ROBINSON FARM.

The McFarland & Cooper well now drilling, was sold last week for $12,000. It is nearly down. Located on the Robinson, south of the Dutchess farm.

OIL WELLS, GAS WELLS, &C., ABOUT FOXTON.

On Saturday last we paid a visit to the oil wells on the east side of the river, at and near Foxton. The greatest curiosity we saw was the immense gas well, on the farm of Nowlan & Panton, about one mile east of the Foxton railroad station. This well was drilled a depth of about 850 feet, penetrating into or through the second sand, when an immense vain of gas was struck, which has rendered further drilling thus far impossible. The gas fortunately did not take fire when struck; but has been conducted away from the well in three different lead-off pipes, at the outlets of which it is fired and burned up. A portion of this gas is conducted to a drilling well in the vicinity where it is used to fire the boiler. The owners of the immense gas well expect in a short time to have their machinery so arranged that the gas can be used direct insread of steam for drilling the well deeper. There are such immense quantities of gas pouring from the well that it would not bo safe to use fire in the boiler or any place convenient thereto.

The Small Pox in Enon Valley—False Reports &c.

There seems to have been a great amount of exaggeration afloat with regard to the mortality resulting from small pox in Enon Valley, and the inhabitants therefore feel quite annoyed about the false rumors, and are continually writing to have them corrected. These communications say that the disease has not been half so bad as the newspapers have represented, and the majority of the deaths have resulted from disobeying the orders of the physicians in refference to regimen and drink, &c. Many of them have drank cold water in direct opposition to the doctor's express desire, and death has resulted in consequence.

A man named F. Koruer who was reported to have died from small pox, fell a victim to disease of the heart and was never troubled with the other disease. His wife was ill with the small pox, and died from the effects of drinking cold water; and the child that was reported dead, is still alive and has never been sick. We give this explanatory correction at the earnest request of several parties in that vicinity.

Another Clever Counterfeiter in the City.

A few days ago a gentleman possessing as many polyglot accomplishments as the renowned Rulloff, arrived in this city and took up his quarters at the boarding-house of Joseph Reinhardt, Smithfield street. He called himself a Russian, and spoke several languages with flippant fluency. On Saturday, after all the banks were closed, he gave Mr. Reinhardt a check for $50, settling his board and getting the change. Before Reinhardt had time to visit the bank on Monday the stranger disappeared. We understand that some party who lives at Reinhardt's met him at some other hotel in the city, and not knowing the trick he had played, saw another bogus check in his possession. The detectives are on the look out for him. He is a big man, with red whiskers, and is partially bald. He talks very fluently, and tells strange and romantic stories of his adventures. Every evening in Reinhardt's he attracted a large audience around the bar, who were quite delighted to hear him. He will probably be captured before he leaves the city.

Look Out for the Queer.

Within a week past a number of exceedingly dangerous counterfeits have made their appearance in the city. How large the number may be cannot be known, for the counterfeit is so nearly faultless that it is only with the utmost difficulty that it can be distinguished from the genuine. The spurious bill is a twenty dollar greenback. The only weak point in the execution seems to be the central figure, which is a little too coarsely done. When presented in a package, however, this figure is not seen in the rapid counting, it being hidden by the hand or the overlying bills. The other points of the bill are so excellent as to stand the test of the strongest light. We are told that two or three banks in the city have been deceived by the bills. There has not been a more dangerous counterfeit put afloat. Business men and others would do well to keep a sharp lookout for these bills.

Killed by a Fall.

Yesterday, Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of a man named Michael Foggerty, of Monnt Washington. The deceased, it appears, had charge of the teams belonging to Messrs. Anderson, Wood & Co. Yesterday, he went to East Liberty, with five teams, to work on the premises of Mr. Anderson, on Highland avenue. The team attached to the wagon on which Mr. F. was riding, started to run, and in trying to pass another wagon, they fell with the wagon over an embankment of some height. The unfortunate man was thrown violently to the ground and received such injuries as proved almost immediately fatal. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was about thirty years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

Felonious Assault.

Rufus French and his wife Debora, i seems, have been the cause of considerable fear of injury to property and person among certain people living in Forward township, just this side of Monongahela City. E. B. Godfrey, the proprietor of quite au extensive paper mill in that locality, has brought suit for felonious assault and surety of the peace against them before Alderman McMasters. Mr. Godfrey alleges that Rufus presented a pistol at him and threatened to shoot him, and that he also threatened dire injury to his employees, and to burn down his mill. Officers Blankon and McCoy went up on a boat and brought the offenders to the city yesterday morning. They waived a hearing, and went to jail for trial.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of government Securities in New York, corrected by JAY T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s, 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Road	
Central Pacific Railroad	112¼
Cy. Pacific	113½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, May 18, 1871.

REMARKS—Considerable rain has fallen within the past twenty-four hours, but not in sufficient volume to affect the rivers, which are fast receding. The weather is all that could be desired, and visitors from the country are numerous, coming hither to see for themselves whether it be true that all sorts of groceries and wares can be purchased here just as cheap as in the east. Once here, they find the statements so repeatedly made in the columns of THE POST to be correct; hence they make liberal purchases, and return to tell their brother dealers that Pittsburgh is the place to get cheap goods on fair terms. We have little change to note in prices the same uniformity which has ruled for the past week continuing. There have been some slight changes in bacon, groceries, butter, cheese, eggs, &c., which will be found noted in the proper place. The local market is most liberally supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue:

Flour, bbls	664
Cheese, bxs	71
Wheat, sks	1,320
Rye, sks	48
Butter, pkgs	54
Apples, bbls	36
Barley, sks	150
Oats, sks	350
Bacon, tcs	425
Corn	295

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady but not very active; in regard to prices we have no change. The leading houses report sales at the following prices: plain 7¼@8c; sugar cured 9½c; sides ribbed 10c; clear do. 11c; canvassed sugar cured hams 15c; breakfast bacon plain 14c; canvassed 15c per lb; dried beef 18½@18; mess pork $20 00 per bbl; lard, sales of city rendered in tierces 11½@11c; in buckets and kegs 12½@13c.

FLOUR—The market contains an ample supply with a fair jobbing demand for the various descriptions. Sales of Lake Shore Peach Blows at $1 20@1 25; western $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing, and we can report sales of live chickens by the coop at 7@8c per pair.

HAY—The falling off in the receipts has improved the demand and holders are asking an advance; we note sales of 150 bales on the wharf at $18 00, small lots sold at $16 00@19 00 per ton. Wagon lots held at $18 00@20 00 per ton.

LIME—We can report sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 per barrel; Eastern $1 75.

BEANS—The supply exceeds the demand; we note small white at $1 50@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Dull; buyers taking hod very sparingly; sales at 4@15c; green, 5@6c; Hurl, 6½@7c per pound.

COTTON—Pittsburgh is a poor cotton market; we note small sales at 12½c to upholsterers, and 14@14½c for spinning.

CANDLES—Steady; Mould, 12c; Star, 19c per pound.

CHEESE—The supply on the market is a light one; new crop Ohio is arriving slowly; sales of Goshen Ohio at 16c; Factory Ohio, 15c; Western Reserve, 13@15c.

CARBON OIL—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; we are reported sales of standard brands in a jobbing at 22½@23½. Store sales were made at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—Market dull; we note sales in a small way at 2c for prime yellow.

COUNTRY BACON—The supply exceeds the demand and prices continue low; sales of shoulders at 6@6½c; sides, ribbed, 7@7½c; clear do, 8@8½c; hams, 10@12c.

COUNTRY LARD—In good supply at 9@10½c, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving. Peaches are scarce and wanted; sales of quarters at 10@10c; mixed, 12@13c; halves, 14@15c; pealed, 16@17c.

APPLES—The market was firm with a fair moderate demand; prices are considered pretty steep, in fact a barrel of good apples in price being equal to a barrel of flour; we quote nominally $5 50@6 00 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—In fair supply with sales at 70@75c per gallon.

BUTTER—The market contains an abundant supply of a variety of descriptions; the receipts continue liberal; in regard to prices we have no change to note they evidently touched bottom; the asking prices were common to fair 12@15c; with an occasional sale of nicely packed at 20c.

BEESWAX—Dull but unchanged; with sales at 20@30c.

APPLES—Prime bright scarce; would bring 7c; common plenty and dull; prices uncertain.

EGGS—The market was a quiet one, with the supply fully up with the demand; there is a good business doing at 15@16c per dozen.

FLOUR—we have nothing new to note as far as relates to this article. The demand was fair and sales were moderate, principally to meet the wants of the local market. The leading houses report sales of standard brands of western flour, fair to good spring extras, at $6 75@7 00; winter wheat, fair to good, $6 75@7 00; white wheat, $7 25@7 50; choice Minnesota Baker's flour, $7 25 per bbls. Rye flour—$6@6 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts continue light, there is however no particular scarcity; Wheat is taken readily by the millers; red winter at $1 40@1 45; white at $1 50@1 55 per bushel. Oats are held firmly; we note sales on wharf and from depot at 57@58c; store rates 61@62c per bushel. Corn—market steady at 69@70c for mixed ear and shelled; 71@72c for prime yellow; retail sales at 74@75c. Rye—market quiet; nothing doing; nominal rates $1 00@1 03. Barley without change as regards prices, we note sales of spring at 80@85c; fall at 80@86c per bushel.

HAY—The market was firm with a good demand; prices tends upwards; we note sales of baled at the landing at $14 00, 16 00@17 00; wagon lots at $15 00@20 00 per ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, May 18, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was firm, buyers, however, were shy and not disposed to pay the rates that were demanded. The result was that the sales were small with the advantage on the side of holders, who seem to think they will not have to wait long in order to gain their point.

CRUDE.

We give the following as the latest prices: Spot, 11¾c; May, 11¾c; seller's option till July, 11¾c; buyer's option till July, 12c; seller's option all year, 11¾c; buyer's option all year, 13c.

SALES.

1,000	bbls s. o. all year	11¾c
1,000	" at Parkers Landing	$4 55
1,000	" at Parkers Landing	4 55

REFINED.

The following are the rates demanded, being the same as the previous day: Spot 24¾c; May, 24½c; June, 25c; July 25¼@25½c; buyers option till July, 25¼c; August 26c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—The market continues firm but inactive, holders of oil are not willing to accept any decline in prices and their demands acceded to whenever purchasers seem to meet. The market closed firm but quiet. We quote the following

SALES:

500	bbls. Upper Road, spot	$4 30
600	" Upper Road, spot	1 32½
1,000	" Upper Road, spot	4 35
1,000	" Upper Road, regular	4 35
1,000	" Pet. Centre	3 60
1,000	" Pet. Centre, regardless	4 60
2,000	" Rouseville	4 60

NEW YORK, May 17.—Market quiet and inactive; Refined 24@24¼c. Crude is nominal at 14c; no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The market is steady. Crude, 13¾c; case oil 27½c. Refined—Futures—May, 24¼@24¾c; June 24¾@24¾c; July 25¼@25¼c; August, 25¾@25¾c; September 26c.

OIL CITY, May 17.—Market firm; Lower Creek, $4 55@4 65; Oil City, $4 75@4 80.

PARKER, May 17.—Market very firm; $4 55 bid; holders ask $4 60 to $4 65.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, SATURDAY, May 13, 1871.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending May 13th, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, yard master: Cattle 213 cars; hogs 160 cars; sheep 115 cars; horses 36 cars mules 12 cars.

CATTLE.

As will be seen by the above report the arrivals of cattle for the week have been 213 cars. Of this number very few cars were on sale at this place, being mostly through cattle. The market has been a good one this week, prices ruling from ½ to ¾c higher than last week, and selling at the advance about as fast as they would arrive. The transactions were few on account of very few cattle being on this market. The prospect at this time looks fair for next week. No change in price since our last report and the following are the ruling figures: Extra, 1,200 to 1,400 steers, $6 75@7; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 25@6 10; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50@5 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 25@5 75.

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs for the week have been heavy, an increase of 57 cars over last week's run, which was considered a heavy one. The receipts have been largely in excess of the demand, and hogs have consequently ruled low all week. There is no change in prices since yesterday's quotations, and prices are dull at the following figures: Extra Philadelphia, $5 75; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 00 to $5 10.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were light to-day. The market for the week closed yesterday, and to-day the pens are entirely deserted. Prices declined a little during the middle of the week under influence of the heavy run, but as the demand was good all were sold, and the market closed firm at the following figures: Extra, good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25 to $6 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25 to $5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50 to $2 00; clipped $4 50 to $5 00.

EAST LIBERTY ITEMS.

The new retail pens at this place are finished and will be thrown open for business on the 22d. They are constructed after a plan and design furnished by Mr. W. S. Lafferty and have been pronounced by competent judges the most complete arrangement of the kind in the West.

Mr Peter Klemanwhose name is familiar to every person in the stock business from New York city to St. Louis, was married on Thursday evening to a estimable lady, Mrs. A. G. Huff. On behalf of his numerous friends we extend our hearty congratulations. May sunshine and joy be your lot, Peter, and happiness may ever mark your course through life, the bright anticipations of the future be realized and your life be a long one, and when age has thrown its mantle around you, may your declining years be sweet with reminiscences of he past.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny Stock Yards, were 38 cars, or 684 head, the principal part of which were Chicago stock, and the balance Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle. In addition to these there were some few driven in from Washington county, making in all some 610 head on sale this morning. The run compared with last week was 68 head less, but still it was considered a fair one, and sufficient to meet the wants of the butchers. The quality of the cattle on sale to-day was about a fair average of those generally brought to this market, consisting principally of fair fleshy steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. The market was rather slow, though cattle sold at fair figures, the prices being much the same as last week.

BULLS.

There was quite a number of still-fied bulls on sale this morning. They were most too heavy for our butchers, many of whom prefer to kill light cattle during the warm weather; under this influence the price ruled rather low on those here to-day. They may be quoted at retail from $4 75 to $5 50, or full $2 00 per hundred lower than two months ago.

COWS.

We noticed some fresh cows on sale this morning, but did not learn of any sales being made; held at prices from $40 00 to $75 00.

The following are the arrivals for the week ending Monday, May 15, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Cashier of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; also, sales as reported by the different drovers:

	Cars.
L. & J. Shamberg from Chicago	1
E. Katz from Chicago	1
M. Varner from Chicago	1
Peter Hartman from Chicago	1
S. Keller from Chicago	2
Marks & Keefer from Chicago	3
Keefer & Zeigler from Chicago	2
Rothchild & Zeigler	1
Marks & Bro. from Chicago	4
S. Lowenstein from Chicago	2
S. Krauss from Chicago	2
S. Lowenthall from Chicago	1
Trueman & Lobeman from Chicago	3
Greenawald & Kahn from Upper Sandusky	3
John Taylor from Indianapolis	1
Armstrong & Brown from Dayton, O	2
P. O'Conner from Newark, O	1
Wm. Ault from Orville, O	1
John Ault from Orville, O	1
F. M. Snyder from Orville, O	1
C. F. Laiblan, from Canton, O	1
S. Herbst from Canton, O	1
W. Wernitz from Canton, O	1
H. Brooks from Canton, O	1

HOGS.

J. Needy, from Newark	1 car.

HORSES.

Isaac Tryfooso, from Warsaw, Ind	1 car.

CATTLE SALES.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 40 head Ohio cattle at 5¾@7¾c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 58 head Chicago cattle at 6@7¼c.

M. Varner sold 47 head of Chicago cattle at from 6 to 7c.

J. & S. Needy sold 33 head of Chicago cattle at 6@7½c.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 30 head of Chicago cattle at 6¾@7¼c.

S. Lowenthal sold 23 head of Chicago cattle.

M. Krauss sold 35 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $7.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 35 Chicago cattle at from $7 to 7 75.

E. Katz sold 30 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $6 50 to 7 50.

Keefer & Byer sold 37 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 62 to 7 25.

M. Kauffman sold 11 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to 6 80.

W. Neeley sold 4 head cattle at from $4 50 to $6 25.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 24 head stillers from Dayton, Ohio, at prices from $4 87 to 7.

Peter Hartman sold 17 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to 7 25.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 50 head Ohio stillers, for Guckenheimer & Bros., at prices from 6 to 7¼c; also 26 head Illinois and Ohio cattle, at prices from 6¼ to 7½c.

S. Kauffman sold 17 head medium cattle, from Chicago, at prices from 4 to 6c.

N. Carr sold 30 head Ohio cattle, at prices from 6½ to 8c.

S. Trauerman sold 45 head Chicago cattle, at 6½@7¾c.

John Ault wholesaled 21 head Ohio cattle to Jacob Rothschild at $6 70; also 13 head to E. Katz at $6 30, and 1 bull to Kauffman at 5½c per pound.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was about 800 head, or 50 head more than last week. The quality of those on sale to-day was not so good as last week, being composed mostly of common and medium sheep. The price, too, ruled about ½c lower than last week, at which figures the market was fair and all the sheep sold. The following are some sales as reported by the dealers: John Drum sold 200 sheep and 50 lambs at prices from $5 60@5 25 for sheep, and lambs at $4 25 per head.

P. Shedmantel sold 60 sheep and 40 lambs. Sheep from 4½ to 6½c per pound. lambs $2 50 to $3 25 per head.

A. Steakley sold 20 sheep and 20 lambs: Sheep at 6½c per pound; lambs at an average of $2 25 per head.

Mr. Humes sold 40 head sheep from $2 60 to $5 00 per head, also 100 lambs from $2 50 $3 00 per head.

HORSES.

There was on sale to-day at the William Penn stables 1 car load of draft horses brought from Warsaw, Ind., by Isaac Trfoos, who reports having sold a ew at pricesfrom $200 o; $300.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 17.

The arrivals of cattle this week have been fair to this date. The quality of those on sale are good. The changes since our last report are but few and unimportant in character. Cattle are selling slowly, and the market rather inclined downward. The number of buyers here are more than usual, but buying very sparingly, refusing to purchase unless at prices ¼c lower than last week. The following are the quotations ruling to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50@6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@6 36; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $6; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50@5; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 25@5 50

HOGS.

The arrivals to-day, though not considered heavy, are still greater than is wanted. The market remains about the same as yesterday. But few hogs are selling. The feeling is dull and the market will continue sluggish until the arrivals come more light and an opportunity is had to get rid of the surplus hogs. The following are the rates current to-day: Extra Philadelphia, $5 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 10; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 00.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were heavy to-day. They consist principaly of clipped stock, and of a fair quality. The market has been exceedingly dull to-day, with very few selling. Prices are ½c lower on clipped sheep than last week, and declining. The receipts are accumulating, and sheep will have to fall lower the balance of the week in order to effect sales. The following are the rates current; also, some sales which will serve as an index to the market:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	$6 25@6 7
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	5 25@5 75
Mean to Common 70 to 75 lbs	4 50@5 00
Tod Rot and Scalawags, by the head	1 75
Clipped	4 25@5 25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
32	35,500	6c ₱ lb.	17	21,480	$6 60
3	5,020	5c ₱ lb.	38	41,500	6 55

HOGS.

55	12,160	$5 10	102	28,290	5 30

SHEEP.

199	15,480	6 4	99	8,250	4 85
345	31,160	7 25	170	14,800	6 50

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 18, 1871.

WOOL—The new clip is not yet coming in, hence we cannot give quotations. We are informed by a prominent dealer that he has just returned from an extended tour through Northern Ohio, West Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, with the view of making purchases, but found holders asking too high figures, and predicts that they will be compelled to take lower figures before the market settles upon a permanent basis. Following are the nominal quotations: Common fleece, 38@42c per lb; combing fleece, 42@45c; fine fleece, 42@45c; tub washed, 44@46c. In recent purchases prices ranged from 45 to 48c for clips of fine Pennsylvania wool, and these prices are probably an index of what the growers will be wanting for the next clip, although it is yet too soon in the season to predict what prices dealers and manufacturers will feel able to pay for the coming clip.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Flour firm; superfine western and State $5 70@5 90; common to good extra $5 10@6 30; good to choice $6 30@6 85; white western extra $6 80@7 25; Ohio extra $6 25@6 95; St. Louis $6 30@9 00. Rye flour and corn meal steady. Whisky firmer at 92@92½c. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; new spring $1 55@1 56; red and amber $1 60@1 62; common to choice white western $1 65@1 90. Canada peas $1 15. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn closed dull; mixed western 73c; yellow at 80@81c. Oats firm; Western and Ohio at 65@70c. Leather steady at 25½@28c; Hops at 24@29½c. Wool firm; unwashed at 32c; pulled at 42½@50c; tubbed California at 36@40c. Hay unchanged. Hops new, scarce and firm; old, dull; State at 8@12c; Western at 6@9c. Coffee steady; Rio at 13¼@16¾c. Sugar steady; Cuba at 9½@10c. Molasses firm; Cuba at 38@41c. Rice scarce at 8¼@9½c. Crude petroleum at 14½@14½c; refined at 24½c. Pork dull and declined; mess at $16 50; prime at $14 00@14 75; prime mess new at $15 00@15 50; mess June and July at $16 25@16 50; closing sales of June at $16 40. Beef dull; mess as 10@15c; extra at 14@17c. Hams at 26@29c; prime mess at 24@26c; India at 25@28c. Cut meats inactive; hams at 11@13c; shoulders at 6½@7c; middles heavy. Lard heavy; prime steam at 9¾@10¼c; kettle dried at 11c; July at 11¾c. Butter Western at 11@25c; St. Louis at 23@28. Cheese inactive; new at 5c.

LATEST—Flour firm at $ 15@40. Extra wheat for shipping firm; buyers' option spring $1 56; sellers' option $1 57. Oats quiet at 66@70c. Pork steady; June $16 00; July $16 10. Lard steady; sales of June 11c; July 11¾c. Eggs steady at 17@17½c.

METALS.

Copper manufacturing steady; ingot 21¾@21¾c. Iron—Scotch pig easier at 30@35c; do. U. S. firm at 32@46c; bar 75c; Russian sheet firm at 11½12c gold. Cut nails $4 75; clinch $6 25@6 75. Horse shoes 10@9½c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold very strong at 111¾@111⅞. Loans made at from 1 per cent. for carrying to 1, 2 and 3 per cent. for use. Clearings, 28,000,000. Double eagles remain at premium, ¼@¾ per cent.

Governments strong and higher. The Treasury office here distributed $1,500,000 of new 5 per cent. bonds to-day. At Treasury purchase offerings were $4,877,000. Awards, $2,000,000 at from 111.23 to 111.49. Bonds bought will be paid for in National bank currency, which is at a discount of ½@¾ per cent.

Stocks have been active and strong with Erie, Union Pacific, North-western and Lake Shore as the features. The improvement in North-western was based on the expectation of a five per cent. dividend on both classes of stock. The report that $1,500,000 will soon be divided among the stockholders of Lake Shore was revived again to-day and some credence seemed to be given to the rumor. The Erie speculation continues a puzzle to Wall street and a great number of speculative rumors are in circulation concerning the road. Reading advanced on the favorable reports from the coal regions.

Express stocks are lower to-day on American and Fargo, and strong on Adams and United States. The market closed stong and well up to the highest point of the day.

Money is plentiful at four per cent

Southern State bonds were dull and firm.

Sterling Exchange at 110¾.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Tobacco very firm and active; sales 800 hhds ings at $4 75@6 00; low to medium leaf at $5 50@12 00. Flour quiet but very firm at $6 35@6 50 for extra family. Wheat firm at $1 40@1 50 with an upward tendency; sales 2,000 bushels red at $1 50. Corn firm and quiet; shelled 68c. Rye firm; demand good; choice $1 10; sales 2,000 bushels. Provisions very quiet; mess pork at $17 00; bacon quiet but held steady; shoulders 7¾c; sides, clear rib at 9¾c; do clear at 8¾c; packed hard firm; prime leaf in tierces 11c; kegs 12¾c. Bulk meats—shoulders 6¾c; do sides clear rib 8c; do clear 8¾@8¾c. Hams in fair demand; sugar cured 15c; do plain 14c. Whisky quiet and steady at 88c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Flour firm; family, $6 50@6 75; Wheat active and advanced—$1 49@1 48. Corn quiet and unchanged at 57c. Rye firm at $1 08@1 10. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley in demand. Oats unchanged. Eggs firm at 16c. Butter dull and unchanged; Reserve, 22@24c. Cheese quiet dull at $16 75@17. Lard dull; holders are anxious to sell kettle at 10¾c.